



THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST

JOURNAL OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS INC. SUMMER 2019
DEVOTED to the PHILATELY of the HOLY LAND and JUDAICA ★ VOL. LXX NO. 3



Hebrew

The Jewish Brigade Group
and its Predecessors – PART 2
by Larry Nelson PAGE 30

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Pal/16198 pte Kriss. J

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44

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Arthur Harris

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Arthur Harris

2019 Fundraising Campaign Total thru July 31, 2019

\$6,833

Thank you for your generous support!



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SIP Leadership 2019

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Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Rd, Bedford Heights, OH, 44146-1838. This application is
 accepted subject to review and acceptance or rejection in accordance with the Constitution and
 By-Laws of the Society. "Notice of applications for membership is published in our magazine,
THE ISRAEL PHILATELIST, and consideration of applications is made thirty days after
 publication of the names."

Editor's Notes

Donald A. Chafetz

As the Society begins its 70th year, I thought it an appropriate time to look back at our birth. As far as I know, no formal history of the society has been written. I used our web site's database of journals to piece together our story. ■

Meet Sarah



Meet and greet our new Administrative Assistant, Sarah Berezenko

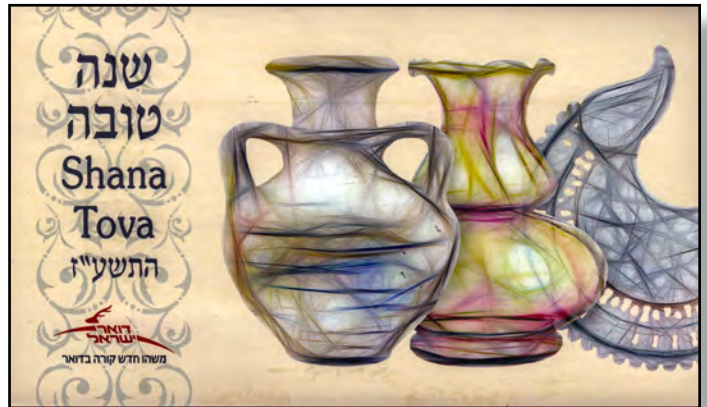
Sarah is a graduating student at South Hills School of Business & Technology as an Administrative Professional. During her time in college, she enjoyed studying and learning new things. Although her major is more computer based, she still enjoys being creative which is why she has a strong

love for photography. Sarah is currently working as an Administrative Assistant for the Society of Israel Philatelists and a Library Assistant in the American Philatelic Research Library.

Sarah can be reached at (814) 933 3803

Email: sarah@stamps.org

israelstamps@gmail.com ■



Card courtesy of the Israel Philatelic Service

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol. 4, no. 4 December 1952, p. 42

October Meeting - Mr. Harry Unger was the guest speaker at the October meeting. He had just returned from Israel and he recounted his experiences while there.

He had been invited to address the "Chug Asphanei Bulim" or The Philatelic Circle in Tel Aviv on the topic: "The Israel stamp Collector in the United States". The following article was printed in "Habulai Haivri" of October 1, 1952, the official organ of the Union of Philatelic Societies in Israel:

Mr. Harry Unger of New York was the guest of honor at a farewell party given by the recently founded "Philatelic Circle" in Tel Aviv. Having explained the aims and activities of the Society of Israel Philatelists in America, of which he is one of the most active members, Mr Unger went on to review the philatelic scene in the United States in general emphasizing the enthusiasm aroused by the issues of Israel. Finally, Mr. Unger replied to questions put to him by members of the audience and his elucidative answers were of great interest to all present.

This Circle has become a member of our Society and Harry Unger is grateful for their invitation and we wish to thank the Officers for their hospitality. ■

Editor's note: This ends our look back at the early history of the Society. ■

CONTINUATION: SIP EARLY HISTORY

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol. 3, no. 7 March-April 1952, p. 70

First Chapter - A chapter of our Society is being organized in the Albany-Troy area to be known as the Hudson-Mohawk Chapter. This will be the first chapter of our Society and the credit for its existence goes to our enterprising member, Mr. Schmerler.

Israel-Palestine Philatelist, vol. 3, no. 9 June 1952, p. 85

Our member, Dr. F. Ekstein of London, reports that on April 27, 1952 was formed the British Association of Palestine Israel Philatelists in London. Over 50 members were present at this meeting. Our heartiest congratulations and may you prosper. (See Letter to Editor on page 4, Holyland Philatelic Society).



SOCIETY AT NOJEX 2020

Hilton Meadowlands
2 Meadowlands Plaza
East Rutherford, NJ
(844) 306-9178

October or November
Dates to be announced

Letters to the Editor

As part of my obsessive-compulsiveness, over the years I have compiled lists of animals depicted on Israel stamps (see Figure 1), plant species, literary works quoted on Israel stamps (see Figure 2; the Bible is the most commonly quoted, of course,) and geographical locations depicted or described on Israel stamps.

As I searched locations on Israel stamps I found myself searching for small towns, arcane monuments and archaeological ruins on my map of Israel issued by the Israel Ministry of Tourism. The map is now in tatters. Nevertheless, I did get a better appreciation of the range of fascinating places in the country.

Separate maps were consulted for several groups of places: those outside the land of Israel, those landmarks in towns or locations inside the modern State of Israel and locations within the big cities of Haifa, Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem.

I haven't found an opportunity to publish the lists on our stamp website or Wikipedia. Keeping the list updated is a challenge. Would one of our intrepid readers like to volunteer? Please contact me at davidmdubin@gmail.com if you are interested.

Dr. David Dubin ■

USPOD REGULATIONS

Good evening Don,

I sent my question about "how or why a 10 x 12 inch manila envelope, sent in 1953, by registered, airmail from Israel to the USA could have a USPOD "small packet/ and Postage Due 15-cents" applied to:

1. Linn's Stamp News -- no response at all
2. Fred Baumann at the Am Philatelic Society
Fred offered a very useful analysis.

The 66-year-old item your Dad received was not assessed 'Postage Due' because the sender failed to

affix the required postage. Instead, it was handstamped "Small Packet / Collect 15 cents" because there was apparently a U.S.P.O.D. surcharge for Small Packets of which both the foreign sender and the foreign post office, from which it was sent, were completely unaware. It didn't bother our post office; they just passed the surcharge on to the recipient.

Fred Korr ■

HELP

Hello friends,

Can you help me with my want list?

1. Doar Ivri booklets with serial numbers (all except B3b).
2. 3rd Maccabiah (Bale 40) mint never hinged, full tab left corner, no perforations in side margin.
3. 3rd Maccabiah covers to unusual destinations (Africa, Asia... but no FDC's and preferably full tabs).

Best regards
Jean-Paul DANON
Président du CFPI
PARIS
www.cfpi-asso.net ■

HOLYLAND PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Dear HPS Member

It has probably not escaped your notice that the HPS has effectively ceased to function.

Our link with our members was the **BAPIP Bulletin** and we have failed to find a new editor and the last editor was having real difficulty in securing new articles.

Most of our membership is not in London or the UK and therefore meetings have never been the main activity of the Society.

The Committee met recently and discussed our options. They include seeking to merge with another society, or dissolution.

However, we have had difficulty in finding a society with which our members would wish to merge.

It seems likely therefore that we will dissolve, and this then begs the question of what to do with our assets.

For your information, I am holding approximately £5,000 of funds and multiple copies of back issues of the **BAPIP Bulletin** and many monographs that we have published over the years.



Figure 1
2019 bird stamp



Figure 2
"And our Sun will also rise in the east," 1950 tab quoting the poet Saul Tschernichowski

Bulletin and Monographs

My wife is not happy about the space they are taking up!! So I will be more than happy to post multiple copies of back issues or monographs to anyone free and post-free, on a first-come-first-served basis. Please email me with what you want and the address to which they should be posted. Please note that PO Box addresses are NOT acceptable to carriers. I look forward to hearing from you.

Regards
Alan Tunkel
President, HPS
atunkel@threestone.law ■

BALE CATALOG

Don,

I just noted several typos - of which there are indeed many - in the BALE Israel Catalog.

I went to the web site they have maintained for years to find the most current contact information to write Mr. Stier (or others) about the needed corrections.

To my dismay, the www.bale-catalogue.com web site no longer exists.

Might you have some information about this site and the long-running Israel specialty catalogs, which, it seems, may no longer exist.

Thanks,
Fred Korr ■

Hi Don,

Dubi Stier now lives in Brussels, This could be the reason.

Ed Rosen, House of Zion ■

Support our Advertisers

2nd New Member Contest

START DATE: MAY 15, 2019 - END DATE: OCTOBER 31, 2019



All new members who pay full dues (by PayPal or check) by February 29 and their current paid up SIP sponsor will be eligible to win an unused set of

Doar Ivri Israel 7 - 9

One name from all new members and one name from sponsors will be drawn.

A total of two sets of Doar Ivri Israel 7 - 9 will be awarded.

This is a great opportunity for all members to add these key stamps to their collection.

Sponsor must sign the application and mail to
Howard Chapman, 25250 Rockside Road, Bedford Hts., OH 44146.

Doar Ivri First Issue of Israel 1948 - 1952

Ed Kroft, FRPSC

Part 1, Winter 2019, pages 27-31
Part 2, Spring 2019, pages 6-9

D. FOREIGN AIRMAIL USAGES



Figure 20 Postage 280 Prutot
February 16, 1949 Airmail Haifa to New York - 4 x Rate

Doar Ivri stamps: 3 x 10pr + 250pr
Basic air mail rate: 70pr per 10 grams
Additional weight: 3 x 70pr



Figure 21 Postage 250 Prutot
March 13, 1949 Registered Airmail to
Belgian Congo - 2 x Rate

Arrival Luluabourg March 20, 1949.
Transit Leopoldville March 18, 1949
Basic rate 85pr per 10 grams x 2 = 195pr
Registration fee 25pr
Convenience overfranking 55pr



Figure 22 Postage 280 Prutot
March 28, 1949 Airmail Holon to Chicago - 4 x Rate

Doar Ivri stamps: 10 & 20pr w/tabs
+ 250pr top right corner stamp w/slug
Basic air mail rate: 70pr per 10 grams
Additional weight - 3 x 70pr



Figure 23 Postage 585 Prutot
May 24, 1949 Registered Airmail Tel Aviv to
France 14 x Rate

Doar Ivri stamps: 5+10+20+50+250pr + Jerusalem 250pr
Basic rate: 40pr per 10 grams
Additional weight: 13 x 40pr
Registration fee: 25pr



Figure 24 Postage 1065 Prutot - 21 x Rate
June 24, 1949 registered airmail
Rehovot to Germiston, South Africa

Basic rate: 50pr per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25 pr + x 50



Figure 25 Postage 930 Prutot - 13 x Rate
August 21, 1949 registered airmail
Rehovot to Brooklyn

Basic rate 70pr per 10 grams
 Additional weight 70pr x 12
 Registration fee: 25pr
 Censored



Figure 26 Postage 795 Prutot - 11 x Rate
September 14, 1949 registered airmail
Tel Aviv to New York

Arrival postmarks: 16 & 17.9.1949
 Air mail label off to New York (22x14½ cms)

Franked with 5pr, 2 x 20pr, 250pr, 500pr
 Basic rate 70pr per 10gms
 Registration fee: 25pr.
 Additional weight: 10 x 70pr each additional 10grs



Figure 27 Postage 375 prutot - 5 x rate
September 15, 1949 registered airmail
Rehovot to New York
Arrival postmarks 22 & 23.9.1949

Doar Ivri stamps: 5+10+2x50+250pr
 Basic rate: 70pr per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25pr
 Additional weight: 280pr (4 x 70pr)
 Censored & marked by US customs



Figure 27 Postage 375 Prutot - 5 x rate
September 15, 1949 registered airmail
Rehovot to New York
Arrival postmarks 22 & 23.9.1949

Doar Ivri stamps: 5+10+2x50+250pr
 Basic rate: 70pr per 10 grams
 Registration fee: 25pr
 Additional weight: 280pr (4 x 70pr)
 Censored & marked by US customs

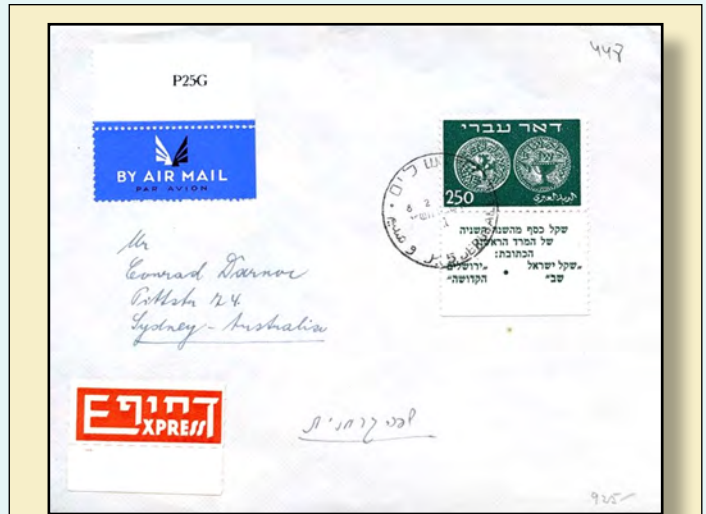


Figure 28 Postage 250 Prutot
February 8, 1950 airmail express
Jerusalem to Sydney, Australia

Doar Ivri stamp: 250 Prutot with Full Tab
 Basic rate: 160pr per 10 grams
 Express fee: 40pr



Figure 29 Postage 825 Prutot - 10 x rate
February 27, 1950 registered airmail
Tel Aviv to Chicago
Arrival postmark on back Chicago March 3 1950

Doar Ivri stamps: 250 prutot marginal vertical strip of 3+
 5 prutot+2 x 35 prutot 1949 New Year
 Basic airmail rate: 80pr per 10 grams
 Additional weight: 9 x 80pr
 Registration fee: 25pr
 USA customs cachet on front
 Palestine Mailer used by Government offices



Figure 30 Postage 905 Prutot 11 x rate
April 6, 1950 Registered Airmail
Tel Aviv to New York
Arrival postmark on back New York April 11, 1950

Doar Ivri: 5pr+50pr+250pr+5 x 80pr UPU stamps
 Basic airmail rate: 80pr per 10 grams
 Additional weight: 10 x 80pr
 Registration fee: 25pr
 USA Customs cachet on front
 Palestine Government offices mailer



Figure 31 Postage 825 Prutot - 11 x rate
1950 registered airmail
Rehovot to New York

Basic rate 80 prutot per 10 grams
Additional weight: 9 x 80pr
Registration fee: 25pr
Customs fee levied on arrival .10¢

PARCELS AND PARCEL CARDS



Figure 32 Parcel fee 355 Prutot
March 26, 1949
Haifa to Copenhagen Denmark
Transit Geneva April 19, 1949 and Patborg April 27, 1949
Parcel: 400gr



Figure 33 Parcel 765 Prutot
November 1, 1949
Tiberias (ex Kibbutz Afikim) to Sofia, Bulgaria

Parcel 4.1 kgs
Doar Ivri: 15+250+500mils
Sofia Bulgaria custom charge: 10 lev
Parcel picked up & signed for by recipient

REVENUE USAGE

Doar high values on documents are rare as they were removed from documents and few pieces survived. By law every document had to be taxed with revenue stamps. There were heavy penalties for not doing so.



Figure 34
Lease-June 9, 1948

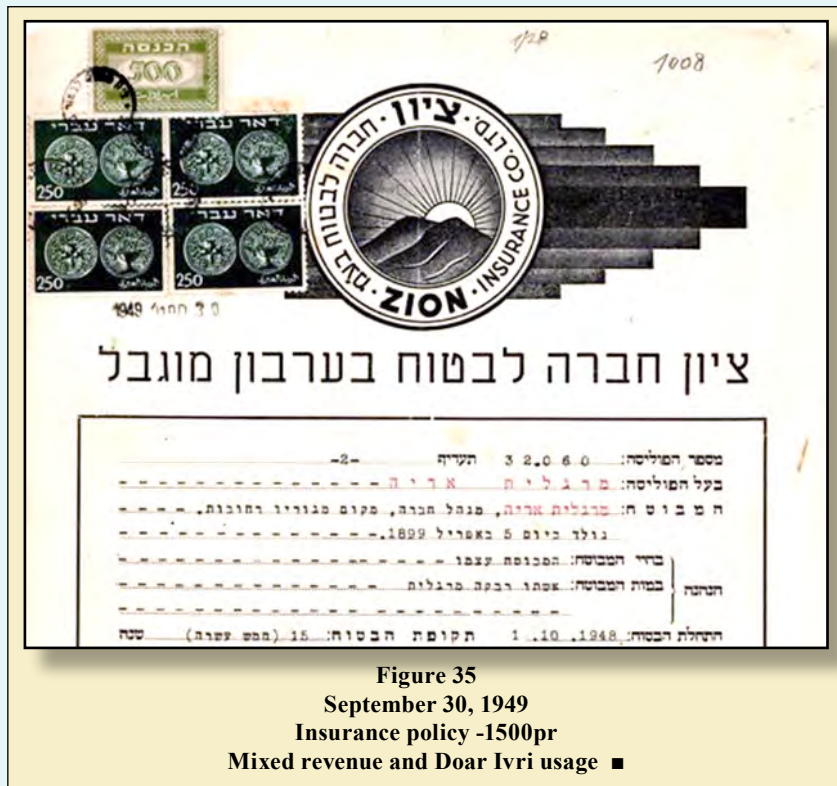


Figure 35
September 30, 1949
Insurance policy -1500pr
Mixed revenue and Doar Ivri usage ■

to be continued

Doron Waide

P.O. Box 536 Clarks Summit PA 18411 USA

E-mail address: doronwaide@aol.com

Internet and mail bid auctions

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ONEPS promotes the collection and study of postage & revenue stamps, stationary and postal history of the Ottoman Empire, the Republic of Turkey, and Ottoman successor states, including the Near and Middle East, Egypt, Arabia, & the Balkans.

Our journal, *The Levant*, is published 3 times a year, and an index to all articles posted on our website: <http://www.oneps.net> Membership in the society opens the door to a philatelic community with a wide range of interests.

Application, available from the Secretary, Mr. Rolfe Smith at xbow2@aol.com, or downloaded from our website <http://www.oneps.net>. Dues are \$20 in USA, Canada, Mexico; £17 in the UK; €20 or \$25 all other countries.



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LINDNER

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E-mail: ipana@igpc.net
9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

Morgenthau WHEC-722

Joe Weintrob

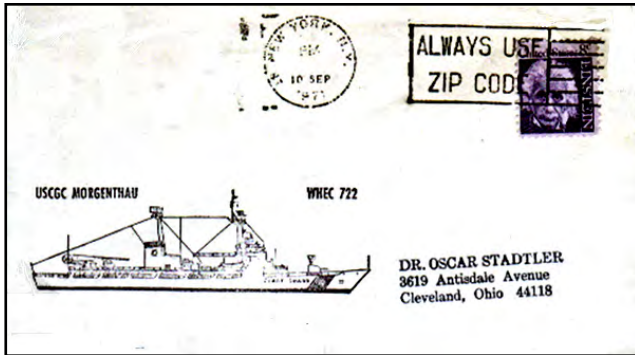


Figure 1

The Morgenthau is named for Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury from January 1934 until July 1945. The Coast Guard was formerly part of the Treasury Department and it was traditional to name major cutters after distinguished former Secretaries. This is the first Coast Guard Cutter to bear the name Morgenthau. The ship was built at Avondale Shipyards in New Orleans and was launched December 23, 1967. Her sponsor was Mrs. Joan Hirachhorn, Jr. daughter of the late Secretary. The ship was commissioned on May 2, 1969 at her home port, Governors Island, New York.

MODERN CONCEPTS INCORPORATED

The Morgenthau incorporates the most modern concepts of naval architecture and engineering. Her speed, range, and high degree of maneuverability, like others in her 378 foot class make her unmatched by any ship smaller than a cruiser. She is classed as a "high endurance" cutter because she can stay at sea for long periods of time and travel great distances without refueling. The Morgenthau would cruise from New York to Melbourne, Australia, 10,000 miles, at a speed of 20 knots. To enhance habitability for extended cruises, the Morgenthau's living quarters are attractively decorated and completely air conditioned.

A closed circuit television system gives the Commanding Officer direct knowledge of activities that cannot be observed from the bridge. This is extremely useful for controlling flight deck operations, machinery conditions, towing, damage control and related activities.



Figure 2

DECOMMISSIONED - SERVICE RECORD

After 48 years of continuous distinguished service the U.S. Coast Guard decommissioned the Morgenthau on April 18, 2017, and the ship was sold to Vietnam.

Over its distinguished 48-year career (1969-2017) Morgenthau received numerous awards, commendations, and unit citations, including a Navy Meritorious Unit Commendation in 1971 during the Vietnam War, Combat Action Ribbon to the 1971 Captain and crew, and multiple Battle "E" (Battle Effectiveness Award) for the ship's demonstrated excellence and superior achievement during certification and qualification competitions.

continued on page 13

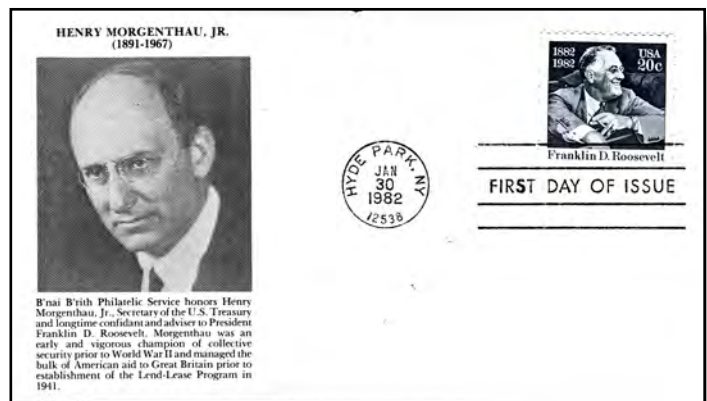


Figure 3

B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service cover
Stamp: Franklin D. Roosevelt

Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Secretary of the United States Treasury and longtime confidant and advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Morgenthau was an early and vigorous champion of collective security prior to World War II and managed the bulk of American aid to Great Britain prior to establishment of the Lend-Lease Program in 1941.

Vatican to Nahariya, Palestine

Vatican Notes, vol. 66, whole no. 375, 1st Qtr. 2018, p. 15



Figure 1

Post card mailed April 6, 1945, franked with £10.75 with M56 censor mark



Figure 1

Post card mailed June (?) 21, 1945, franked with £11 with M63 censor mark

The post card rate for an address outside Italy was £0.75 and it might be assumed these represent philatelic franking.

continued from page 12

ROBERT MORGENTHAU

RETIREMENT ACTIVITIES

In retirement Morgenthau devoted much of his efforts to philanthropic projects. He was chairman of the United Jewish Appeal (1947-50) and also served as chairman of the board of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel. Morgenthau also worked for Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Jewish Welfare Board and B'nai B'rith.

Reference

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USCGC_Morgenthau_\(WHEC-722\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/USCGC_Morgenthau_(WHEC-722)) ■

0-0-0-0-0

Uriah Phillips Levy (1792-1862)

NAVAL HERO

During periods of inactive service Levy was busily involved in the affairs of the Jewish community. He was a charter member of the Washington Hebrew Congregation organized in 1852. In 1854, he sponsored the new Seminary of the B'nai Jeshurun Educational Institute in New York City.

During the Civil War, Levy, too old for active duty, was appointed as head of the Court Martial Board by President Lincoln. He served in this position until his death in 1862

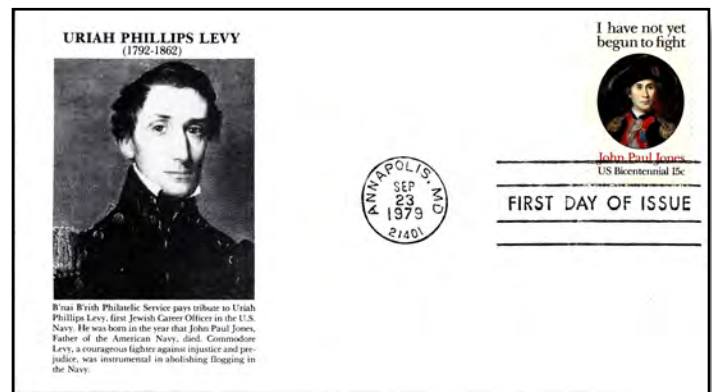


Figure 4

B'nai B'rith Philatelic Service cover
Stamp: John Paul Jones

Uriah Phillips Levy, first Jewish career officer in the United States Navy. He was born in the year that John Paul Jones, father of the American navy, died. Commodore Levy, a courageous fighter against injustice and prejudice, was instrumental in abolishing flogging in the navy.

from pneumonia. He received a traditional Jewish funeral. Commodore Levy's devotion to his country and religion, humanitarianism and widely renowned exploits during his naval service gained him the admiration of the public and close friendship of the leading political and military celebrities of the time. ■

Parcel Post Service Under The Military Administration

Dr. Josef Wallach, Itamar Azmon, translator Dr. David Dubin

Part 1 appeared in the 2019 Winter issue, pages 14 - 17, Part 2 appeared in the 2019 Spring issue, pages 15 - 18. A study of the various uses of parcel labels under the military

In Part 1 was a comprehensive introduction to the topic, including a detailed description of the style of each labels. As a reminder, Figures 1 and 2 show the labels classified and described in this article, segregated by the various known types.

GAZA STRIP AND SINAI

We have few examples in our basket of parcel labels from the Gaza Strip and Sinai. In the large cities military administration labels (types III and IV) were apparently used. We have, for example, usages of labels from Gaza and El-Arish. The following describes, but not shown, a few examples of parcel labels in use in the areas:

1. Gaza - Printed labels with trilingual town names printed vertically and inscribed “VIA ISRAEL” (type IV). Also known is a blank tab without the name “Israel” (type I), with the added postmark of the director of the military post office of Gaza.
2. El-Arish - Printed labels with trilingual town names printed vertically and inscribed “VIA ISRAEL” (type IV)
3. Yammit – Yammit was an Israeli city established at the entrance of Rafiah in the Northern Sinai Peninsula in 1973 and was evacuated by order of the government after the signing of the peace treaty with Egypt in 1982. For

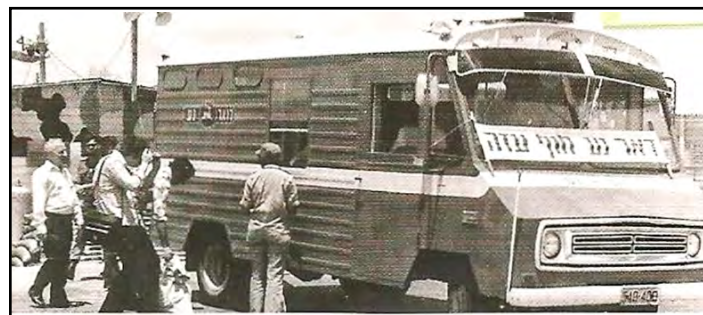


Figure 1

Historical photograph: Customers waiting for the opening of the postal service at the mobile post office branch in Nahal Netzarim.

administration, 1967 - 1994, shedding light on postal procedures and domestic politics in the communities under military government control.



Figure 2



Figure 3

Parcel labels used by the postal agency of “Yammit” in year 1978 (Figure 2-violet) and in 1982 (Figure 3-black) with the “Postal Agent, Yammit” cachet in violet and black. The circular cachet on the right front: “security assurance.” The circular cachet in Figure 3 is a consor’s mark.

- the entire period in which the postal branch in Yammit existed, blank labels of type II were in use, on which the postal agent placed a hand-stamp, in violet or black. During the eight years of its existence about 280 parcels were sent.
4. Northern Sinai Mobile Post - This service utilized printed bilingual labels with the inscription “Israel” (type VI). An identical labels was used for the Gaza Coast Mobile



Figure 4

Government House, Gaza

Parcel which was sent on May 25, 1975 from the postal agency of Beit Hamemshal – Azza (Government House, Gaza). The postal agent applied his square violet cachet on the parcel label (type 1). On bottom left the green card used in Israel (Type A-2). It bears the attachment of label number 03 tied by the rectangular branch cachet..

1. Post Office. - Types of labels for sending parcels domestically – Gaza Strip and Sinai

Settlement name	Year	Known Labels types	Comments
Gaza	1976	IV	One example; no examples known for Gaza Strip cities
Gaza -- Government House	1975	I	Blank label, type I, with rubber stamp of the postal director
Gaza -- Government House	1992	II	Blank label, type II, with rubber stamp of the postal director
Yammit	1978	II	Blank label with violet rubber stamp of the postal director
Yammit	1982	II	Blank label with black rubber stamp of the postal director, Statistic: labels ##41-274 between 1978 & 1982
Gaza Coast Mobile Post Office	1974	VI	Printed labels
Northern Sinai Mobile Post Office	1974	VI	Printed labels
Northern Sinai Mobile Post Office	1982	VI	Printed labels
El-Arish	1982?	IV	Labels from the main roll (0431-0434) with gum, which were previously in use (trilingual printed labels, "VIA ISRAEL")

Note: In all cases, the postmark includes the addition of "I.D.F."

SETTLEMENTS AND MOBILE POST OFFICES IN JUDEA AND SAMARIA

Note: The examples we possess are from 1979-1985

Alon Shevut and Kiryat Arba, established in 1970 - 1971, were among the first settlements. Therefore, the relationship of these settlements to parcel labels in this early period was like that of other communities under military administration. From Alon Shevut we know of a printed trilingual labels (type VI). This is a relatively rare because labels of this type – with the inscription "VIA ISRAEL" – were used primarily in Arab settlements in the West Bank. From Kiryat Arba a bilingual printed labels with added "צה"ל Z.H.L." is known – a unique phenomenon.

With the opening of more postal office branches in subsequent years, postmarks of new settlements continued to bear the "I.D.F." Inscription, but parcel labels still had not been issued by the military government. At this time, parcel labels, blank and printed alike, bore the name "ISRAEL," but labels inscribed "VIA ISRAEL" were not in use in the settlements of Judea and Samaria.

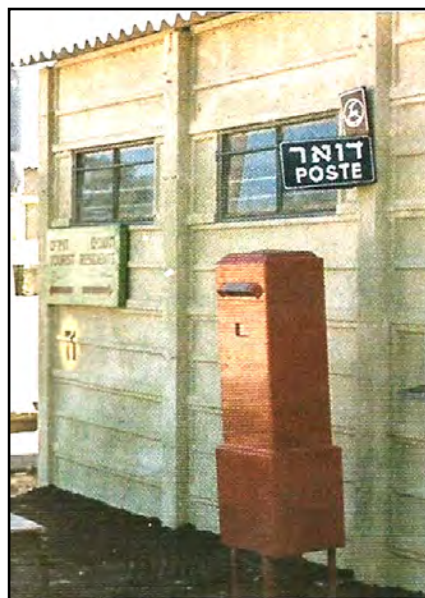


Figure 5
Postal office from the last days of Naot Sinai in the Sinai during the separation of military forces.



Figures 6 - 7

On December 23, 1986, a new mobile post office was inaugurated for the inhabitants of northern Samaria. With the initiation of this route, changes were instituted in existing routes, and as a result of these changes,

the name of the Samaria mobile post was changed to “Heart of Samaria (Lev Shomron).” These two parcels are from the first day of the new route, and include blank provisional parcel tags (type II) with the rubber stamp of the branch director.

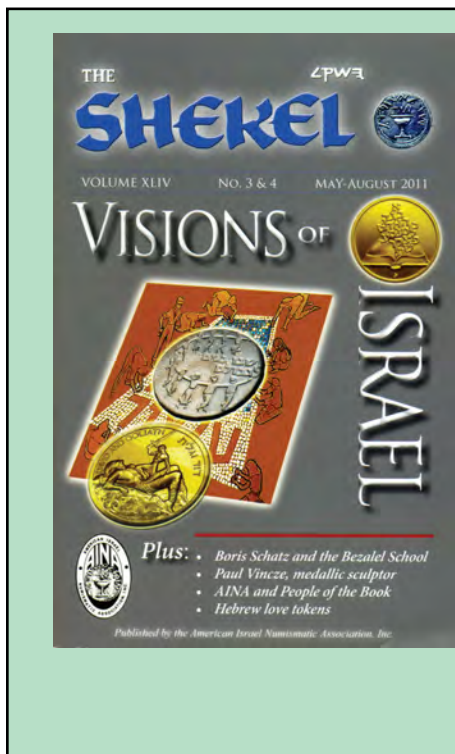
Label types in use in the settlements of

Judea and Samaria:

1. Type IV – In use in Alon Shevut and for the use of the mobile postal service in the Jericho Valley. As stated, this printed label with inscription “VIA ISRAEL,” was only used in the beginning of this period. Later, it was not used in the settlements of Judea and Samaria.
2. Type II – In use in Alfei Menashe, Elkana, Givat Zeev, Kochav Yair, Emanuel, Karnei Shomron and others.

Mobile post offices using this label: Hebron Hills (Harei Hevron), Northern Judea (Zefon Yehuda), Eastern Benjamin (Mizrach Binyamin), Efraim, Northern Samaria (Tzefon Shomron) and others.

3. Type V – Used in Efrata and Maale Adumim
4. Type VI – Used in Beit El and Ofra, and the mobile post office in the Jerusalem Hills (Harei Yerushalayim) and in Samria (Shomron).
5. Exceptional labels (types VII and VIII) – Used in Beitar Illit and Kiryat Arba



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Types of labels for sending parcels domestically – Settlements in Judea and Samaria (including mobile post offices)

Settlement name	Year	“I.D.F” on postmark?	Known labels types	Comments
Alon Shevut	1979	Yes	IV	Printed labels with “VIA ISRAEL”: only at the beginning of this period
Efrata	1984	Yes	V	Printed labels
Alfei Menashe	1984	Yes	II	Blank labels with place name by placement of rubber stamp of postal director
Elkana	1985	Yes	II	Blank labels with hand written place name
Beit El -1-	1979	Yes	VI	Printed labels
Beit El A	1985	Yes	II	Blank labels with no place name
Beit Aryeh	1993	Yes		New postal procedure not included in this study
Beitar Illit	1992	Yes	VII	Exception: Use of borrowed printed labels of (nearby) Hashmonaim
Givat Zeev	1984	Yes	II	Blank labels with hand written place name
Kochav Yair	1987	No	II	Blank labels with place name by placement of rubber stamp of postal director
Maale Adumim	1983	No	V	Printed labels
Ofra	1987	Yes	VI	Printed labels
Emanuel	1985	Yes	II	Blank labels with hand written place name
Kiryat Arba	1979	Yes	VIII	Exception: Bilingual printed labels with added inscription “צה”ל” Z.H.L.” This is the only example known to us.
Karnei Shomron	1984	Yes	II	Blank labels with no place name
Hashmonaim	?		VI	Printed labels borrowed and used by Beitar Illit



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Figure 8

The Parcel label type VII was printed originally for the settlement of “Hashmonaim,” (only the Hebrew name was crossed out by hand) and replaced with hand written “Beitar Illit.” Both “Beitar Illit” (a) upper and (b) lower parts - only Hebrew name crossed out.

In contrast to the parcel from Merom Golan (Figure 9), where the name of Rosh Pinna was crossed out both in English and Hebrew.



Figure 9
Merom Golan





Figure 12



Figure 13



Figure 14



Figure 15



Figure 16

Parcel labels in use by various mobile post offices in Judea and Samaria

Addenda

The importance of the facts presented in this article result from:

- The Israel Military Postal administration ended in 1994 and was transferred to the Palestine Postal Authority
- All the postal events about: a) Sinai and b) Gaza Strip are already history. Thus, the Israeli town of YAMMIT was evacuated and destroyed as part of the peace treaty with Egypt.
- The parcel-label system was abolished and replaced by

a new computerized procedure.

To summarize: All postal facts dealt within this series of article are already a CLOSED CHAPTER of Israel postal history!

Finally I would like to thank Itamar Azmon and both the Editor Don Chafetz and the translator Dr. David Dubin for their immense and devoted work to bring this series of article with all its tiny details into publication : Yishar Koach = יישר כוח ! ■

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Public Notice Of Ottoman Postal Rates 1871 in the Jerusalem Main Post Office

Zvi Aloni, Israel

The Alexander Collection housed in the "Alexander Museum of Postal History & Philately" Tel Aviv, in the section of Negative Seals of the Turkish Post in the Holy Land, is found a very interesting document (Figure 1). It is a notice to the public written in Arabic that according to signs on the paper it was affixed to a board in the Post Office of Jerusalem in 1871. The top and bottom show manuscript notations in French "Tarif Poste Turqui" and, "certified copy, Jerusalem 30 June 1871, the director of the post, Charlez" with a negative seal "QDS POSTA SHUBESI 1287" (Jerusalem Branch Post Office 1870/71) alongside.

All the rates, but two, in the notice published in Jerusalem are the regular rates prevailing at the time. The exceptional rates found in the notice are the so called "local" rates, Jerusalem to Jaffa 40 para, and Jerusalem to Hebron 30 para, which do not correspond with the known rate system at that time. Up to now, only two letters between Jerusalem and Jaffa franked 40 Para are known (one is in the Alexander Collection). No letters between Jerusalem and Hebron franked 30 Para have surfaced.

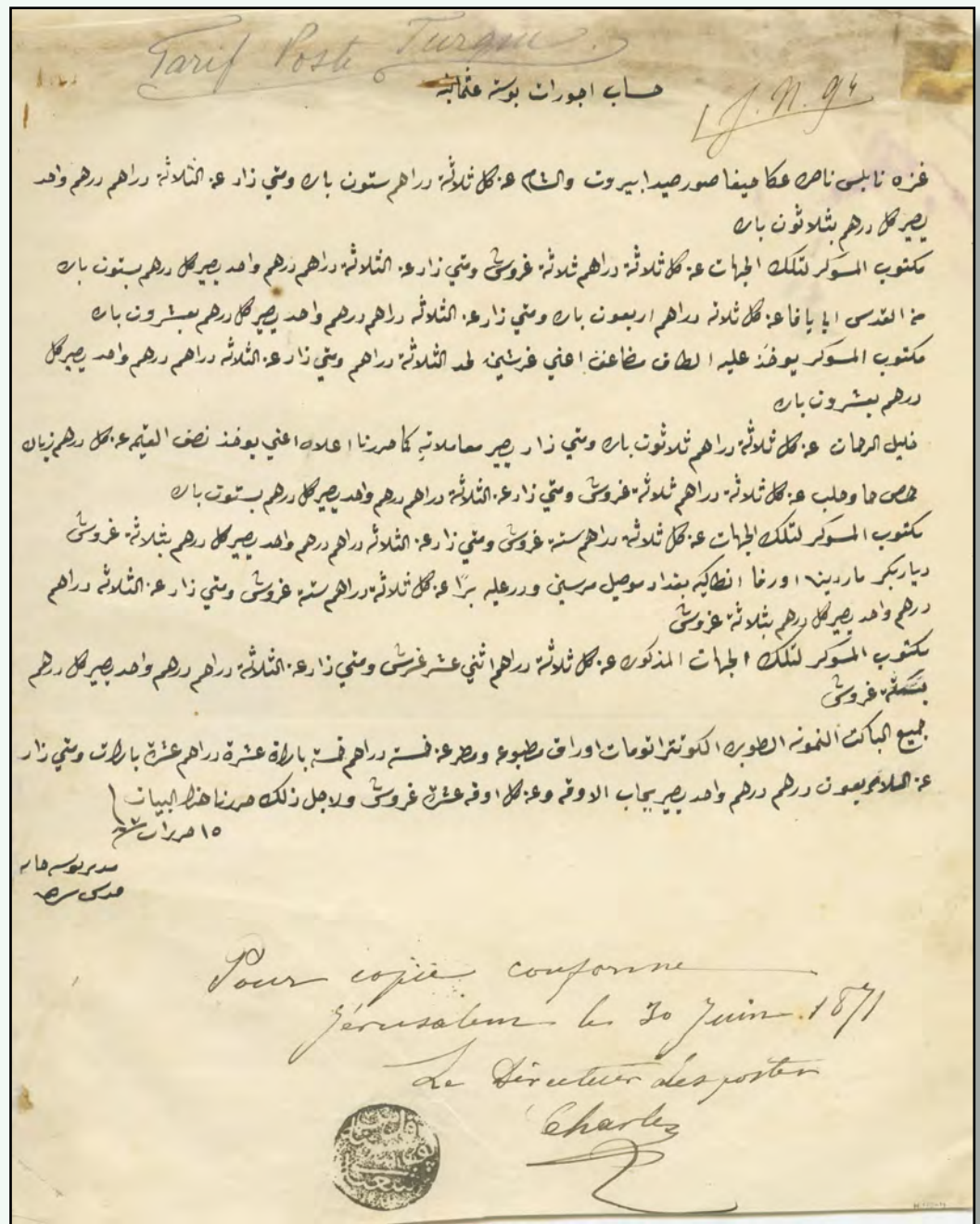


Figure 1

From time to time, the Ottoman Postal administration introduced special preferential rates. The rates were generally introduced for short distances or between post offices with substantial postal traffic. Reduced rates letters are known

between Jaffa–Jerusalem, Beirut–Aleppo, Beirut–Sam (Damascus), Sarajevo–Brod, and a few other places in the Empire. No official records are known about these rates, except for the above Notice to the Public written in Arabic.

List of postal rates of the Ottoman Post
(to/from) Gaza, Nablus, Akka, Haifa, Tor, Saida, Beyrouth and Damascus, for every 3 Dirhem 60 Para, every additional Dirhem 30 Para

Closed letter (Registered Z.A.) to the above places, for every 3 Dirhem 3 Kurus, every additional Dirhem 60 Para

(to/from) Jerusalem to Jaffa, for every 3 Dirhem 40 Para, every additional Dirhem 20 Para . Closed letter (Registered), double the fee, 2 Kurus for 3 Dirhem & every additional Dirhem will be charged as above, 1/2 of the value

(to/from) Hebron (Halil Ul Rahman) for every 3 Dirhem 30 Para, every additional Dirhem will be charged as above, 1/2 of the value

(to/from) Homs, Hamah & Haleb (Aleppo), for every 3 Dirhem 3 Kurus, every additional Dirhem 60 Para

Closed letter (Registered) to the above places, for every 3 Dirhem 6 Kurus, every additional Dirhem 3Kurus

(to/from) Dirbikar, Mardin, Urfah, Baghdad, Mosul, Mersin & Dir Ali, for every 3 Dirhem 6 Kurus, every additional Dirhem 3 Kurus

Closed letter (Registered) to the above places, for every 3 Dirhem 12 Kurus, every additional Dirhem 6 Kurus

Printed papers & certified contracts, for every 5 Dirhem 5 Para, 10 Dirhem 10 Para & so on, 1 Okka 10 Kurus.

For this the notice is published

15 June 287

Pour copie conforme

Jérusalem le30 Juin 1871

Le Directeur des postes

Charlez

Figure 2



Figure 3

Folded letter with text, from Jerusalem to Cairo franked 1 kurus Turkish stamp, to pay the special Jaffa–Jerusalem 1 kurus rate announced by postmaster Charlez on 30 June 1871 in Jerusalem. Canceled by Jerusalem (Quds) box postmark, notation in Arabic 27.9.71. The letter was transferred to the Egyptian post at Jaffa canceled by single circle “V.R. POSTE EGIZIANE/IAFFA” 30 Sep 1871. The addressee was charged, upon arrival, 4 piasters. as marked twice on the front by a hand stamp and manuscript for inland transmission in Egypt. Transit Alexandria 1.10.71 and arrival Cairo 3.10.71 postmarks on reverse. ■

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1944 WWII Holocaust Era

EMERGENCY RESCUE SHELTER FORT ONTARIO, OSWEGO, NEW YORK



Figure 1
Camp Barracks

REFUGEES FROM 19 EUROPEAN NATIONS WERE BEING CARED FOR BY EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Gregg Philipson



Figure 2
Cancel February 27, 1945



Figure 3
Cancel February 27, 1945

The Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter also known as "Safe Haven," located in Oswego, New York was the first and only refugee center established in the United States during World War II. From 1944 to 1945, the shelter housed almost 1000 European refugees, predominantly of Jewish descent. The whole "rescue" effort was called "Safe Haven." The Refugee shelter is now the **Safe Haven Museum and Education Center**.

On June 12, 1944, the Fort Ontario Emergency Refugee Shelter was established in Oswego, New York by order of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and was operated by the War Relocation Authority. It was the first and only refugee center established in the United States. In August 1944, the shelter received 982 refugees

of predominantly Jewish descent and of various national backgrounds, especially Yugoslavian, Austrian, Polish, German and Czechoslovakian.

They were placed in Fort Oswego, behind barbed wire, and given no official status, and were told they would be returned to their homelands after the war, and would have no rights as regards entering the United States. In fact, due to political pressure, at the war's end they were allowed to stay in the United States.

Reference

<https://www.safehavenmuseum.com> ■

Rabbi Chaim Leeber Cohen

A WINE LABEL SPEAKS VOLUMES

Jesse I. Spector M.D.



Figure 1
Wine label certifying kosher for Passover wine



Figure 2

I was recently afforded the opportunity to examine a label written in Yiddish to elucidate its lineage and possible historical significance (Figure 1). The object seemed straight-forward enough; a wine label certifying the contents kosher for Passover

by a Rabbi Cohen. The story would prove to be far more interesting, indeed- a nostalgic reunion with our Jewish forefathers in the last quarter of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century.

The reunion would have its roots in Zlatopol, Russia, then move on to Kiev, continue to Memphis, Tennessee, and eventually find its way to New York City. Join me as I introduce you to Chaim Leeber Cohen: Rav in Kazem, Russia; rabbi of an orthodox congregation in Memphis, Tennessee; and, subsequently, Rabbi of Congregation Chibas Jerusalem in the Bronx, vice president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America, and, lest I forget, a sacramental wine Kashrut maven.

THE LABEL

The label that aroused my interest is clearly of home-grown vintage: a bright-red, oval imprint with central Magen David and Hebrew lettering above and English below, overwritten with Yiddish script. The blurring of ink and tatty paper changes over the rabbi's given name was troubling, since the ubiquity of the surname, Cohen, meant that all depended on certainty in defining the given name if one stood any chance of investigating the individual. While magnification eventually narrowed the choices down, only with additional sleuthing was it determined that the name is Rabbi Liber Cohen.

The imprint informs that the wine is kosher for Passover and the Yiddish script states that "this grape wine of Star Wine Co is made under my supervision from the pressing of the grapes until filling it in pitchers, and a supervisor is always

present. All of Israel is allowed to drink in the upcoming good Passover and with this I sign, January 14, 1941, New York."

Star Wine Co. was a winery established in 1920 by Meyer Star, a Polish immigrant house-painter who moved to Fredonia, New York. It remains extant to the present time operating as the Cliffstar Corporation, now a national food processing and manufacturing conglomerate.

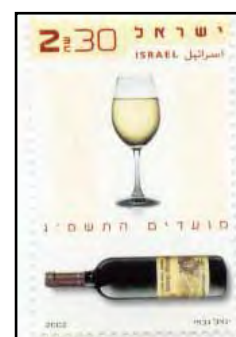


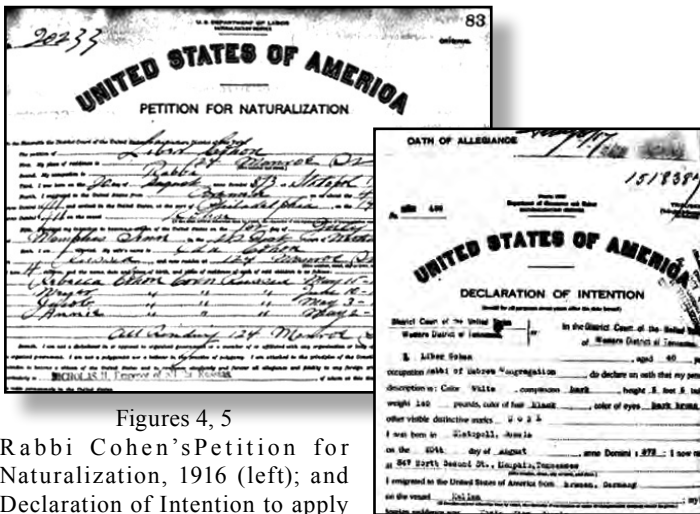
Figure 3

WHO WAS RABBI COHEN

As I raise the curtain on Rabbi Liber Cohen let me first clear the air as to his name. Over his lifetime the spelling of his given name has been variously spelled. Additionally, later in life the name "Chaim" would be added as well. For the better part of this story I will use the most commonly documented usage- Liber Cohen.

Our story begins in Zlatopol, Greater Russia, a city of but 1.23 sq. miles in central Ukraine, where on August 20, 1873 Liber Cohen was born to Benjamin Kahan and Rebecca Kahan nee Levy. He was one of seven brothers. Benjamin died when Libor was 10 years old. Liber went on to study in one of the great Mussar Movement Yeshivas near Kiev, which stressed Jewish ethical conduct, greater inwardness and religious piety. He married Ida Slavutsky, one year his junior and also from Zlatopol, in 1895.

On completion of his studies in 1896 newly ordained Rabbi Cohen accepted a pulpit in Kazan, near Kiev. Thereupon followed the birth of a daughter, Rebecca-Rose in 1897. Sons would follow a decade later, Benjamin in 1906 and Jacob in 1908. Lastly, would be daughter Anna born in 1910. Both sons would become Rabbis and all four children would survive into the last decade of the 20th century.



Figures 4, 5
Rabbi Cohen's Petition for Naturalization, 1916 (left); and Declaration of Intention to apply for citizenship 1911 (right)

AMERICAN ARRIVAL

Liber continued as rabbi in Kazan until the birth of Anna in May, 1910. A year later Liber sailed to America arriving in Philadelphia on June 14, 1911. Ida and the children would follow soon thereafter. The right-hand document in Figure 5 is Liber's Declaration of Intention to renounce his "allegiance and fidelity to Nicholas II, Emperor of all the Russia... and not being an anarchist nor a polygamist... it is my intention in good faith to become a citizen of the United States....so help me God." (Figure 4)

It is obvious that Rabbi Liber Cohen arrived on our shores with a game plan since he immediately entrained for Memphis, Tennessee. He assumed the position of Rabbi of the Orthodox Congregation Anshei Galizien in the "Pinch" section of Memphis. The "Pinch" was a 12-block area of downtown Memphis where predominately Jewish immigrants settled.

MEMPHIS' "PINCH"

It has been described as a miniature version of New York City's Lower East Side (Figure 6). Many would start out as peddlers obtaining merchandise on credit, and if successful would then open small retail stores, resulting in the area becoming filled with kosher markets and delis. In time, a number of merchants would become owners of major retail stores, flourish financially, and move to middle and upper class neighborhoods.



Figure 6
Early 20th century scenes, lower east side of New York City

The first Jewish settler, David Hart, arrived in Memphis in 1843¹. By mid-century a growing number of German Jewish immigrants would follow, so that by the time of the Civil War, many had graduated from peddlers to owners of flourishing dry goods stores and wholesale suppliers of all kinds of wares.

RELIGIOUS CONGREGATIONS

Jewish institutions would follow, including early on, a new, 19th century breed embracing Reform Judaism practiced by

German Jews, together with ancillary benevolent societies, Hebrew schools and social clubs². Beginning in the 1880s Orthodox Judaism began to flourish in Memphis, first in rooms of various stores, then in small shuls, and finally in larger synagogues. This somewhat later influx by Eastern European Jews would bring with them the orthodox tradition more so than that practiced by the earlier-arriving German immigrants³.

When Rabbi Cohen set up his family at 347 N. 2nd St. in the "Pinch" the home was within a few blocks of the shul. There clearly existed several orthodox congregations in Memphis catering to variations in religious practice by new immigrants from different areas of Eastern Europe.

A few larger congregations flourished while smaller ones were either short-lived or subsequently commingled with the larger ones. The total Jewish population of Memphis late in the first decade of the new century was about 2,500⁴, out of a total population of 120,000; and, approximately eighty-five percent of the Jewish population were reported to be practicing Jews. Orthodox Jews made up about half of the total.

In 1912 twenty-five Jews from Galicia formed a congregation, Anshei Galicia. They acquired a two-story brick building at Jackson Ave. and 2nd St., with a grocery store on the ground floor and a small sanctuary seating fifty worshipers on the second floor. Although one published history states that the shul had no full-time rabbi, rather that members led the service, it is clear from Memphis City Directories for the years 1913-1915 (Figure 7) as well as other historical documents that Rabbi Cohen did officiate at this synagogue as its spiritual leader.



Figure 7
Memphis, Tennessee City Directory, 1913 including Rabbi Cohen's listing

NEW YORK CITY MOVE

Suffice it to say, in 1916 records indicate that Rabbi Cohen and family had left Memphis for the Big Apple. A Petition for Naturalization (left-hand document in Figure 4) dated October 1, 1916, shows the Cohens living in New York City

That our rabbi is a Kashrut authority should come as no surprise, as a bit of further sleuthing made clear. While still in Europe our rabbi had been sought after to comment on Kashrut principles regarding geese and ducks. Later after arrival in America, he would publish in 1916, *Chiddushei Chaviva*, a masterful analysis vis-à-vis which American birds are kosher. What evidence may be relied upon based on the “egg signs” discussed in the Talmud to conclude that the Muscovy Duck was not traif⁵



Figure 13
Muscovy duck

Dear reader, I will not burden you further with the controversy that arose in the 1950s when Rabbi Gedalia Schwartz of the Chicago Rabbinical Council, being asked about this same duck. He contested our Rabbi Cohen, stating emphatically that the Muscovy was traif. Maybe the question is saved for another time.

One other aspect of Rabbi Cohen’s knowledge and wisdom needs mentioning. He was also known in Europe and America as an authority on the Jewish divorce contract laws known as the “Get”. Rabbi Cohen would receive requests to consult on difficult cases from far and wide. He was clearly a renown wise man- a Chakkim in Hebrew.

A LUCKY FIND

Be that as it may I will not invoke King Solomon with these two wise men, only to say that here is a marvelous photo of our Rabbi at work (Figure 10). For years thereafter, through the 1948 issue, Rabbi Cohen would be listed in the annual New York City Directory. In that vein, a real find, I believe, is Rabbi Cohen’s official seal, certifying proof of kosher product, as found on a wooden box, likely from a case of wine (Figure 14).



Figure 14
Rabbi Liber Cohen’s seal on a wooden case of bottled wine

That the apple did not fall far from the tree is the fact previously mentioned that both sons became rabbis; and, if one extends the metaphor a bit further, the 1940 Federal Census shows Liber Cohen as “Clergyman, Rabbi,” with son Benjamin’s occupation listed as “Supervisor, Kosher Product Co.”

Trust me, moss did not grow under Rabbi Cohen’s feet is an advertisement for Clorox® liquid bleach published in women’s magazines such as *Good Housekeeping*, and printed in pamphlets in several languages, including this one in Yiddish, stressing the many uses of liquid bleach. As the Clorox Company targeted new consumers, this handbill from November 9, 1930 written on Rabbi Cohen’s

stationery states: “Clorox has been pronounced kosher by Rabbi Liber Cohen” (6). Interestingly, to this day a rabbi visits Clorox® liquid bleach plants to confirm that they are kosher compliant.

Having myself attended Yeshiva in a converted store-front row house in Philadelphia I can readily recall my Rebbe running between activities- long, coattails flying, and one hand holding down his yarmulke or Shtreimel velvet, fur-trimmed hat. I feel certain that was similarly the case for Rabbi Cohen. For you see, Rabbi Cohen was not only the spiritual leader of Congregation Chibas Jerusalem in the Bronx, but also vice president of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America, director of the Home of Old Israel in Manhattan, and, of course, Kashrut maven extraordinaire. If not for the last calling we would likely never have been given the opportunity to make his acquaintance.

POSTSCRIPT

Rabbi Cohen would live to see several generations of his prolific offspring create productive lives in the United States. A great grandson of the rabbi would clear up the mystery for me as to the variation in spelling of his name and the added “Chaim” that I came across. His name was changed to Chaim Leeber during an illness, and in the family he would be known as Leeber Cohen.

Rabbi Chaim Leeber Cohen would pass away at age seventy-five after a brief illness on April 17, 1951. He rests for the ages in Beth David Cemetery in Elmont, Long Island, New York.



Figure 15
Rabbi Cohen officiating at the signing of a wedding contract-a Ketubah.

I conclude with a wonderful photograph showing Rabbi Cohen officiating at the signing of a wedding contract- a Ketubah- by the groom and two witnesses (Figure 15). Rest in peace, Chaim Leeber Cohen. A life devotedly lived.

Acknowledgment: I wish to offer my sincere appreciation to Leeber Cohen M.D., great grandson of our protagonist, continued on page 28

MAIL AUCTION

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continued from page 27

Rabbi Liber Cohen, as well as to the entire extended Cohen family for insightful recollections that again prove the invaluable advantage of primary source information over even the best researched secondary source material. We should always be so fortunate.

I offer my appreciation to Irving Adams for making the wine label available to me, thus allowing pursuit of this story.

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www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/10617-memphis

5. The Halachic Tale of the Three American Birds: Turkey, Prairie Chicken, and Muscovy Duck
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<http://cloroxconnects.com/hives/623cc8d37b/posts?tagid=1586> ■

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The Jewish Brigade Group and Its Predecessors

Larry Nelson

As discussed in *The Israel Philatelist*, Spring 2019, the Brigade started its operation in Egypt 45 miles southwest of Alexandria on October 6, 1944. After several weeks of training and organization, they left for Taranto, Italy and arrived there on November 5, 1944, where they continued training near Fluggi.

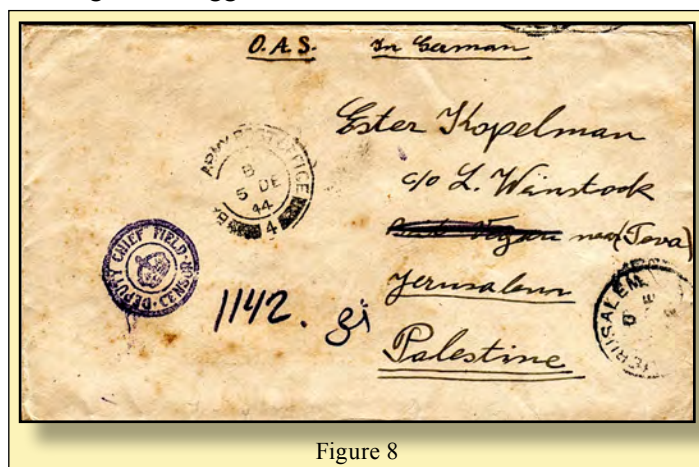


Figure 8

Figure 8 shows a cover dated December 3, 1944, with contents from Private Kopelman establishing that it was sent by a Brigade member. The long return address reads Rear Detail Jewish Infantry Brigade Group 6 (M.G.) (machine gun) coy (company) 3rd (MOB Troops) Btl (Battalion) ME (Middle East) ITD (Infantry Training Depot) MEF (Middle East Forces). [See Figure 4 (Spring 2019 journal) where Private Kopelman was part of the Palestine Regimenten).

Figure 9 shows an "Honour" cover dated February 27, 1945, from Private Kopelman with a shortened return address:

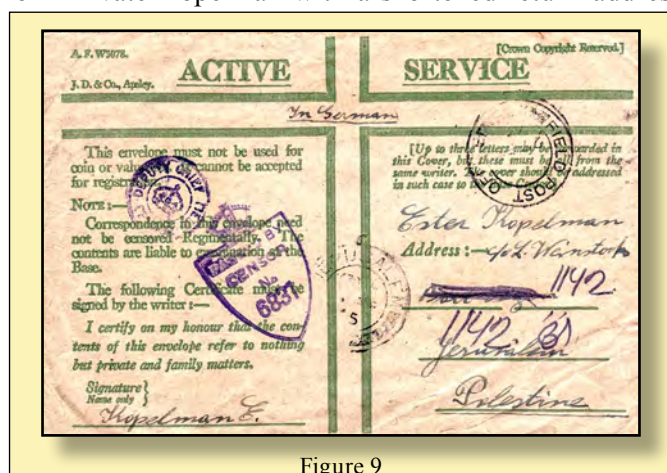


Figure 9

Jewish Brigade Group, Depot & Training Center, MEF. This letter was written just before the Brigade left for the front on February 28, 1945.



Figure 10

Figure 10 shows a letter written on March 6, 1945, while the Brigade was fighting on the front line, south of the Senio River. They were facing the German 4th Parachute Division and the 114th Jäger Division. It was processed at Base Army Post Office 4 (BAPO 4) in Egypt on March 9, 1945, and arrived in Jerusalem on March 18, 1945. Although the "By Air Mail" notation was crossed out, it was still sent by airmail. Note that Private Kopelman still used his old "Depot & Training Center" return address.

BRIGADE POSTAL HISTORY AFTER WORLD WAR II IN ITALY

After Germany surrendered on May 8, 1945, the Brigade was sent to Tarvisio, Italy in the Julian Alps. Here the Brigade helped concentration camp survivors and displaced persons. They set up their own refugee committee that provided food, bedding, and medicine to the displaced persons, as well as helping them to cross the border into Italy. These activities did not go unnoticed by the British army and it was decided to send the Brigade to Belgium and the Netherlands where they would be guarding German POWs.

The cover shown in Figure 11 was sent from Gevat, Palestine on June 10, 1945, to a soldier in the 200 Field Regiment, RA (Royal Artillery). It was processed through FPO 131 in Haifa on its way to the Brigade in Tarvisio, Italy.

AFTER WORLD WAR II IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS

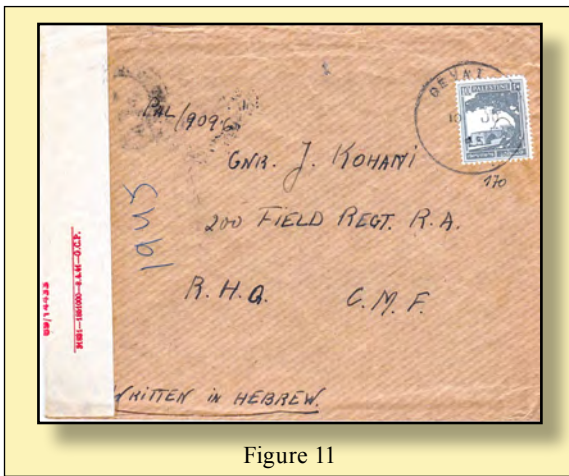


Figure 11

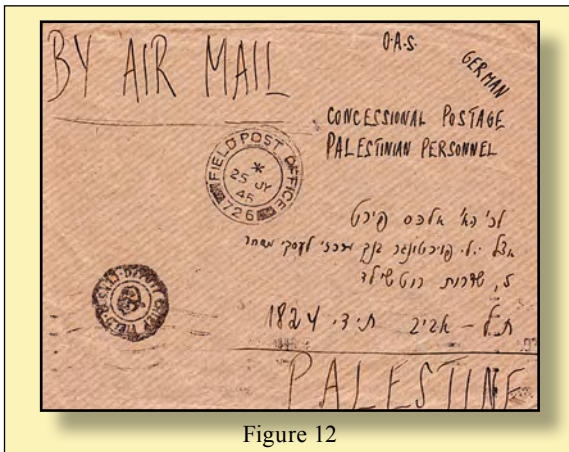


Figure 12

As a concession to the Brigade, the Army provided that their mail would be sent by airmail if the following notation was added “Concessional Postage/Palestinian Personnel.” Figure 12 is an example of this “free” airmail usage. It was sent on July 25, 1945, from the Brigade stationed in Tarvisio from FPO 726 and arrived in Palestine on July 31, 1945. This FPO number was specifically allocated to the Brigade from February 2, 1945, until August 21, 1945. The Brigade started leaving for Belgium on July 26, 1945, so this is a late cover sent by the Brigade while still in Italy.

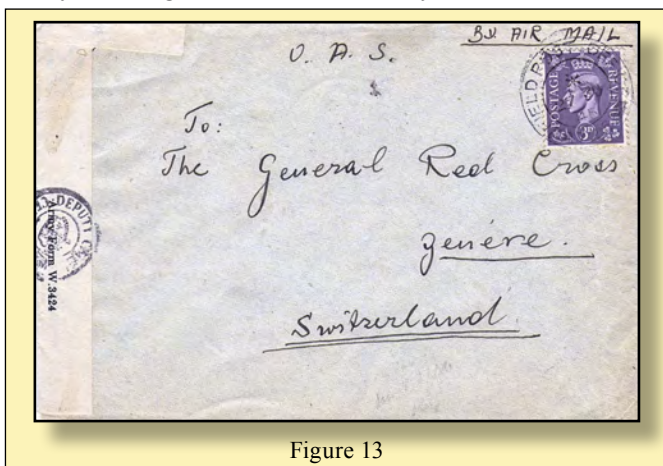


Figure 13

Finally, Figure 13 shows an Air Mail paid cover from FPO 726 posted on July 27, 1945, to the Red Cross in Geneva, Switzerland from Tarvisio. This censored cover was posted as the Brigade was moving out, perhaps requesting information about relatives?

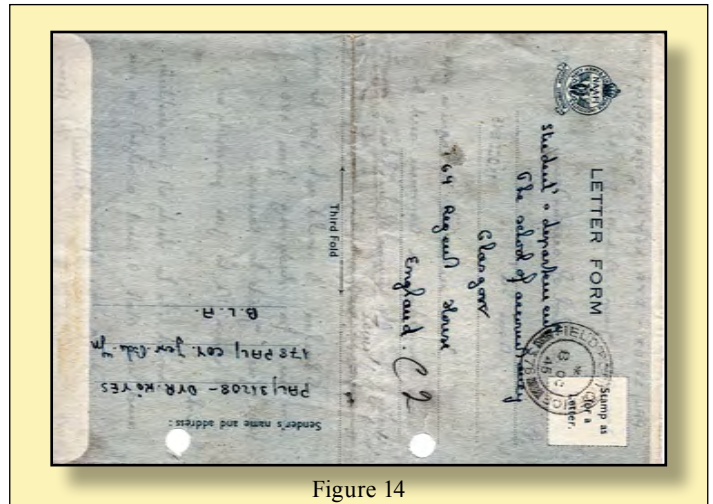


Figure 14

By the end of August 1945, the Brigade was scattered in Belgium and the Netherlands. Figure 14 is a Brigade letter sheet dated October 8, 1945 from FPO 375 (Amsterdam) with a return address of the 178th Palestine company of the Brigade of the Royal Army Service Corps (“RASC”) British Liberation Army (“BLA”).

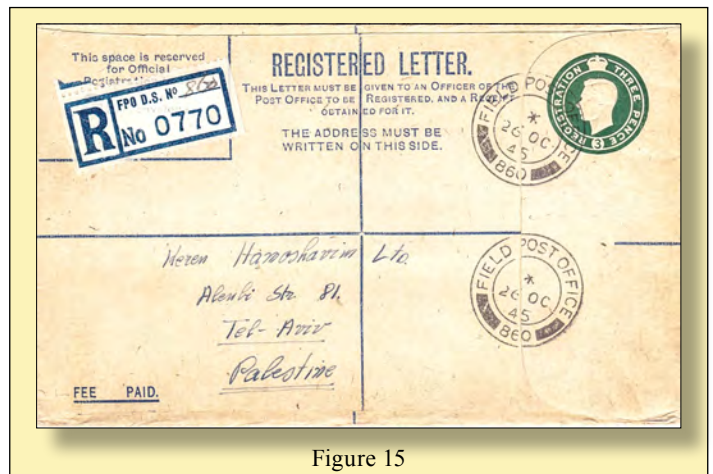


Figure 15

Shown in Figure 15 is a registered cover dated October 26, 1945 from FPO 860 which was assigned to POW camp 2375 in Zedelgem, Belgium. This camp held over 12,000 German POWs who were housed in round tepee like tents. The return address reads: H.Q. Company, 3rd Battalion Palestine Regiment, BAOP (British Army on the Rhine).

The cover dated December 15, 1945 shown in Figure 16 has a faint handstamp which reads: “H.Q. COY (company) 3rd (Jewish) Bn. (Battalion)/ The Palestine Regiment.” It was sent through FPO 440 in Antwerp, Belgium.

Figure 17 shows a registered cover dated January 5, 1946 with a return address of : “B COY (company), 1st Jewish Bn (Battalion), Palestine Regiment, BAOP.” The location for FPO 866 is only given as “BAOP” but we know that the 1st Battalion was sent to Antwerp.

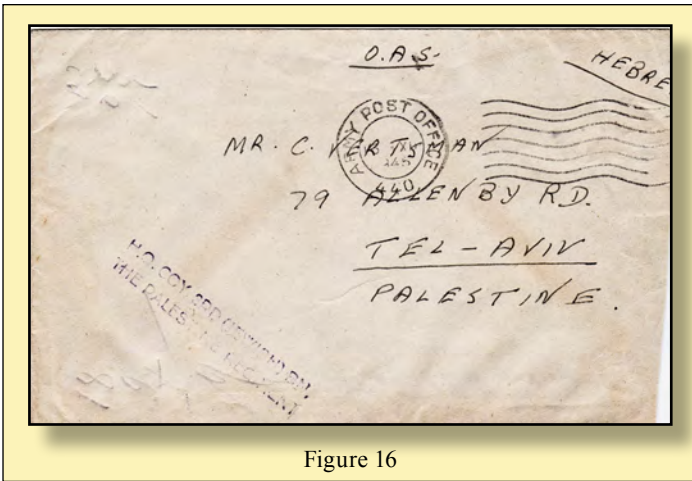


Figure 16

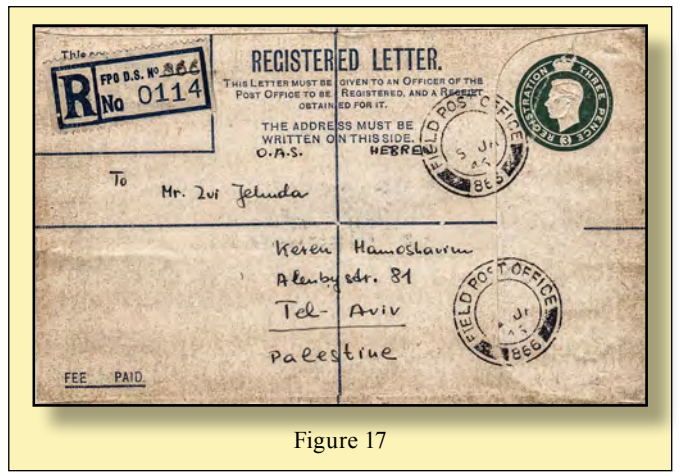


Figure 17

The cover shown in Figure 18 was mailed on March 16, 1946 from FPO 879 (Brussels), The return address is from the 200th Field Artillery Regiment of the Brigade which was mostly made up of British soldiers but had one battery which was Jewish.

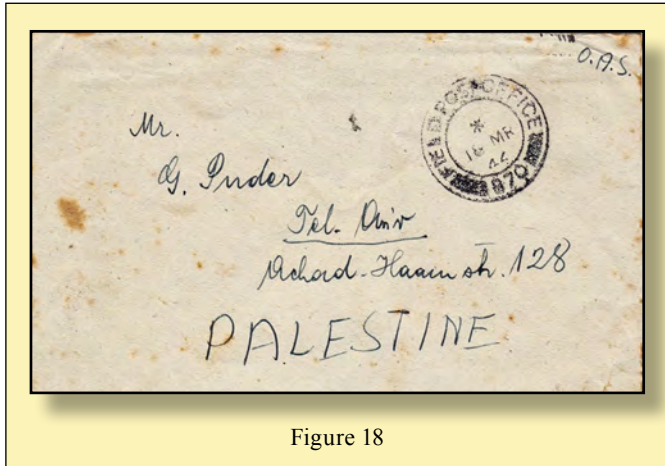


Figure 18

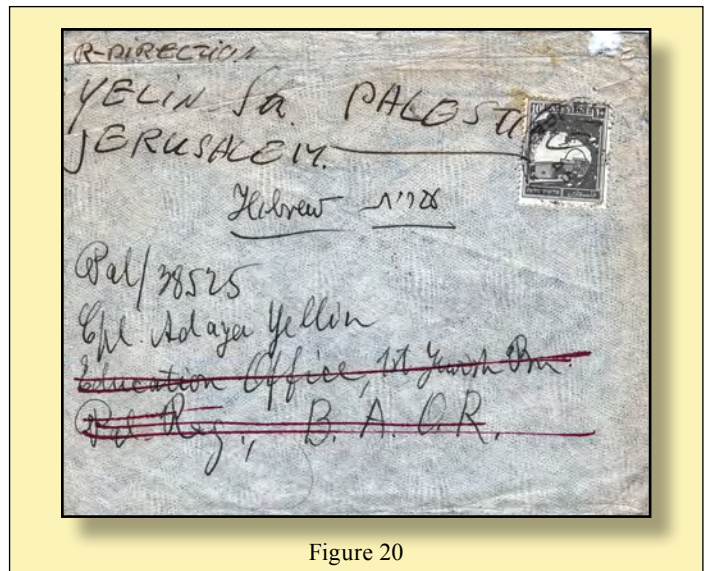


Figure 20

Figure 19 is a rather interesting cover dated July 3, 1946, sent to a bank in Tel Aviv from FPO 440 (Antwerp, Belgium). The return address shows that it was sent from the 3rd Jewish Battalion of the Brigade now located in the Antwerp area. The cover was sent registered and express (with express crossed out) and has mixed franking of a British 9 pence stamp and a Belgium 1 franc stamp. It arrived in Tel Aviv on July 11, 1946, so it was also sent by airmail.

Figure 20 is a cover mailed in April 1946 from Jerusalem to the Education Office of the 1st Jewish Battalion, Palestine Regiment, BAOR. However, per the handwritten comment at the top of the cover, by the time the cover arrived, the recipient was stationed in "Palestine, Jerusalem" and the cover was redirected there from FPO 690 (Antwerp).

continued on page 33

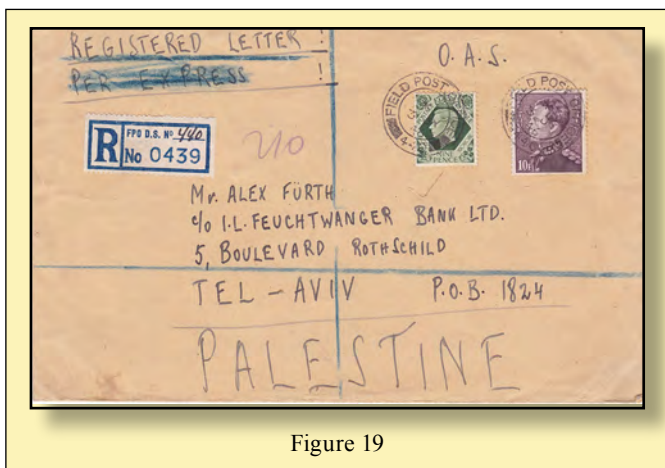


Figure 19

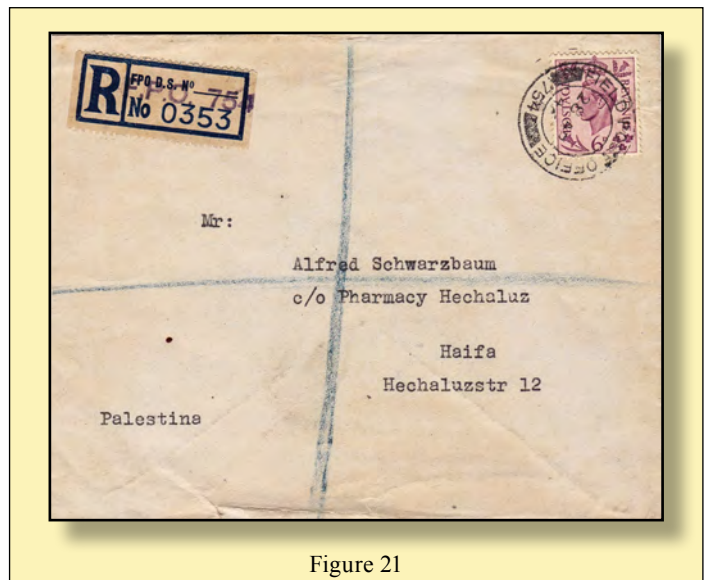


Figure 21

Palestinian Jewish Transport Company

Yechiel M. Lehavy

I read with great interest the article published in the Spring issue of **The Israel Philatelist** entitled *The Jewish Brigade Group and Its Predecessors*, pages 36 -38. On page 38, at the end of the article, it says that it will be continued. The article was very informative and enlightening. However, it gives very little information about the predecessors' units. I hope that a future issue will provide more information about other units.

TRANSPORT COMPANY

I am aware of one specific group that was actively involved in the war. In April of 1942, the British established the Palestinian Jewish Transport Company, R.A.S.C. 462. It consisted of Jewish drivers from Palestine. In June and July of 1942 the company was an active part of the British 8th Army that stopped Rommel in the Battle of El Almain. The company suffered three dead and fifteen wounded. They were active during the offensive until its end in October 1942.

SHIP SINKING - ENTERING ROME

On April 29, 1943, twenty-seven ships, Convoy NW 27, sailed from Alexandria, Egypt, to Malta. On May 1, 1943, German bombers attacked the convoy. One of the ships, the S.S. Erinpura, a troopship, was hit and sank minutes later. Among the its 943 troops lost at sea were 139 Palestinian Jews, part of the Transport Company 462. A memorial was

erected in their memory on Mt. Herzl, Jerusalem, Israel. By the way, 40 of the Jewish troops lost at sea names are still unknown.

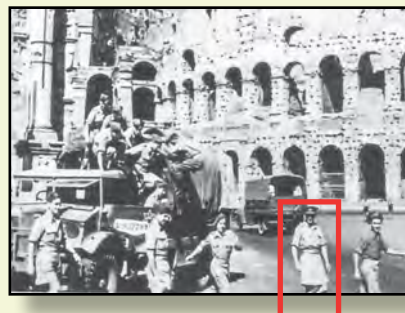


Figure 1

Mordechai Schildhaus (highlighted by red box)

The 462 General Transport Company was reorganized as part of the 8th Army for the invasion of Salerno, Italy in September 1943. The company entered Rome on June 4, 1944 (Figure 1). One of the transport company drivers was my late uncle, my late mother's brother who survived the above mention sinking (Figure 2).



Figure 2

Mordechai Schildhaus

I hope that the next continuation of the article will provide more information about Jewish active units in British Army during World War II. ■

contined from page 32

o - o - o

The final cover I would like to show is not a Brigade cover but represents efforts to assist in the post World War II Jewish refugee situation. Figure 21 shows a registered cover dated April 28, 1946, from FPO 754 in Bari, Italy.

There were displaced persons (DP) camps in the Bari area and "illegal" ships taking Jewish DPs to Palestine left from there. The recipient, Alfred Schwarzbaum, a Polish Jew, is well known to Holocaust postal history collectors as a person who helped many Jews survive during the war, operating from his home in Lausanne, Switzerland.¹⁰ After the war; Schwarzbaum went to Palestine and received mail in care of the "Pharmacy Hechalz," a Jewish youth movement that trained people for farm work in Palestine. We can only speculate as to the contents of this registered cover.

CONCLUSION

In researching for this article on the Internet, in articles, and exhibits, a number of covers were incorrectly described as being from the Brigade. With the information provided in this article on the timing and location of the Brigade, I hope our readers can now properly identify such covers. I suggest that you look through your Jewish military covers to see what you can find.

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7. Palestine Regiment, <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/palestine.regiment>
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Albert Einstein & the Solar Eclipse

Gregg Philipson

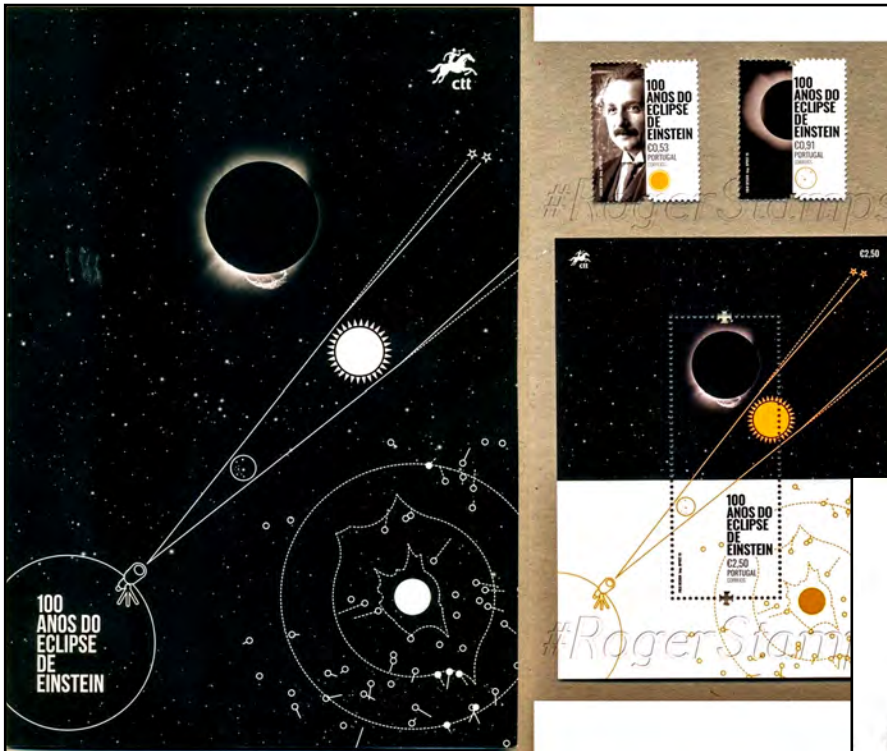


Figure 1

Portugal: Albert Einstein
Solar Eclipse, issued: May 16, 2019
100th Anniversary of Einstein's Eclipse
Two Stamps ~ 1 Block

A four page bilingual brochure in English and Portuguese
size: 143 x 210 mm

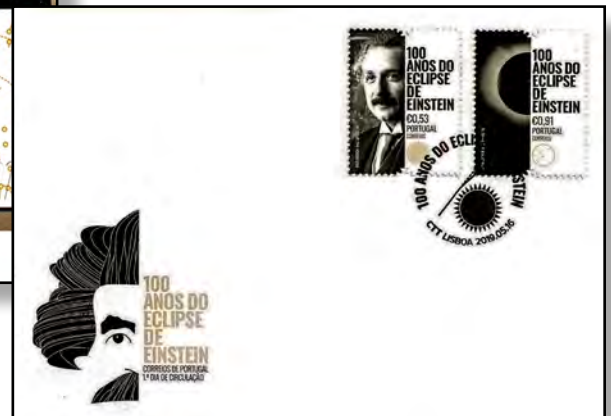


Figure 2
First day cover

Albert Einstein's prediction of the bending of light by the gravity of the Sun, one of the components of his General Theory of Relativity, can be tested during a solar eclipse when stars with apparent position near the sun become visible. At such times, the light from the background stars closest to the edge of the Sun is bent, and so these stars appear to be in slightly different positions compared to when they are observed at other times.

During the eclipse of May 29, 1919, two expeditions were set to measure positions of some stars. The first expedition was led by Sir Frank Wason Dyson and Sir Arthur Eddington went to the island of Principe (off the west coast of Africa). The second was lead by Andrew Claude de la Cherois Crommelin and Charles Rundle Davidson and went to

Sobral in Brazil. The stars that both expeditions observed were in the constellation Taurus.

Although the warped space-time deflected the starlight by a minuscule amount (invisible to the naked eye), the observations from Brazil and Principe were analyzed by Eddington and the general relativity predictions agreed with the observation. The warping of space-time by the sun's mass was real and Newton's inert space had been superseded by a new theory.

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Rachel's Tomb

Moshe Kol Kalman



Figure 1
Rochlin 1580
1969



Figure 2
Rochlin 1603
1971
Overprint: Let My People Go

Rachel's Tomb in Arabic is Qubbat Rakhil, the Dome of Rachel. It is the traditional grave-site of the Biblical Matriarch and is considered the third holiest site in Judaism. It is located in the central West Bank on the outskirts of Bethlehem.

Today, along the biblical Bethlehem-Ephrath road adjacent to the Israeli settlement of Gilo at the northern entrance to Bethlehem, stands the ancient tomb traditionally believed to be that of Rachel's. This location is mentioned by Jewish travelers since 1300.

The actual tomb consists of a rock with 11 stones upon it, one for each of the 11 sons of Jacob who were alive when Rachel died in child-birth. Over the centuries the rock was covered by a dome supported by four arches. In 1841 Sir Moses Montefiore was granted permission by the Ottoman Turks to restore the tomb. A month before he died in 1885 he pledged to have it renovated. The dome structure was eventually enclosed and a second room added. In 1864 the Sephardi Jews of Bombay donated the necessary money to dig a well. Although Rachel's Tomb is only an hour and a half walk from the Old City of Jerusalem many pilgrims found themselves very thirsty and unable to obtain fresh water.

A DIFFERENT LOCATION

Others contend that Rachel's Tomb is located in northern Jerusalem at a site-local Arabs call "the grave of the sons of Israel." It is near present-day A-Ram, the site of Biblical Ramah. During the Jordanian period, 1948-1967, Jews were forbidden to visit the tomb despite assurances in the 1949 Armistice Agreement.

TOMB'S RELIGIOUS STATUS

Rachel's tomb has equal status with Machpelah (the Tombs of the Patriarchs) in Hebron which is the oldest place of prayer. Pilgrims stopped by her tomb on their way to and from Jerusalem and on their way to Egypt hundreds of years before King Solomon built the Temple.

Rachel was considered the "eternal mother" caring for her people when they are ill. She was also deemed the perfect mediator for a pregnant woman especially when she goes into the delivery room. Over the years, Rachel's Tomb has been a place of pilgrimage for Jews, especially Jewish women unable to give birth. Jewish tradition teaches that Rachel weeps for her children and that when the Jews were taken into exile she wept as they passed by her grave on the way to Babylonia.

A PLACE OF CONTENTION

Following the 1936-1939 Arab attacks against the growing Jewish population in Palestine, the ultra-orthodox Jews were evacuated from most of the older cities, including Hebron and Bethlehem. Later, houses and workshops were erected on the site. Following 1967 Six-Day War the local building was restored to permit Jewish and International visitors.

For centuries Muslims as well as Jews recognized the site as Rachel's Tomb. Since 1996, Palestinians have referred to the site as the alleged "Bilal ibn Rachel" mosque in an attempt to claim it as their own. The claim is that it was built by Muslims at the time of the Arab conquest ■

Hebron Handstamp Mystery

Dr. David Dubin

Editor's note: The strikes are very poor and have been "enhanced" to make them somewhat readable.

Years ago, the Palestine Mandate expert and stamp dealer Marvin Siegel suggested I specialize in some aspect of Holyland collecting. I suggested the ancient city of Hebron, both for its religious and historical significance. He said, "No one collects Hebron!" To his chagrin, I decided to be the first.

THE FACTS

Recently, I bought the illustrated cover (Figure 1) on eBay. It's a damaged official envelope from Hebron to Jerusalem, routed (as seen on the back) through Majdal in 1927. Despite the quality of the envelope, I was intrigued by the faint marking next to the postmark at bottom (Figure 2).

I was able to see the words "Magistrate's Court" between the inner ring and outer two rings. It could be seen by reconstruction as: "MAG_S.....OURT". The English and Hebrew names of Hebron were also legible. I assume the Arabic name "Al-Khalil" appears in the lower right, across from the Hebrew name, but it is invisible. The symbol above the English "Hebron" is the monogram (GR, "Georgius Rex") of King George V.



Figure 1

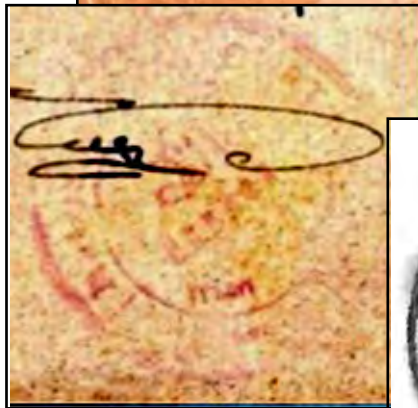


Figure 2



Figure 3

THE SEARCH

Being the SIP librarian, I thought I could use our library to identify the marking of the Magistrate's Court of Hebron. We have a plethora of books on subjects of postal markings from the British Mandate period. (Members are encouraged to peruse the catalog of items on the website - israelstamps.com). I couldn't find the item described in Michael Sacher's original work on Palestine Mandate cachets.¹ Several Magistrate's Court seals were listed, but none from Hebron. So, using the others as a template, I reconstructed the mark as well as I could (Figure 3).

Then I looked in Sacher's magisterial final work on Palestine markings and found the mark that matched my reconstruction

and indeed showed the Arabic name of Hebron, Al-Khalil, to the right of the Hebrew. It contained a little V (for King George V) between the G and R of the monogram, which is invisible on my cover.

EUREKA!

After being foiled in my pretentious of discovery, I looked at other covers in my collection, and right next to a cover in my album is the 1926 cover seen in Figures 4 - 5. It has a clear oval handstamp with "District Office" between the outer ovals and the inner oval at the top and "Hebron" between two asterisks at the bottom. Inside we see "Palestine" in a font with serifs, and below it is probably the word "Government," based on comparison with a few other similar marks in

continued on page 37

Tower & Stockade Issues

Moshe Kol Kalman



Figures 1, 2
1976 Rochlin 1687

Commemorating the “tower and stockade” period of Jewish settlement in Eretz Israel (1936 - 1939). Tabs in English and Hebrew. JNF stamps provoded by Howard Chapman



Figures 3, 4
1963 Israel Stockade & Tower Stamps

Commemorating the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the first settlements erected by the “Stockade and Tower” method during the years 1936 - 1945, In answer to anti-Jewish violence facing these villages i. e. camps at first - their main features were a stockade surrounding a compound and a wooden watch tower equipped with a searchlight. The 12 lira stamp shows the start of the work after sunrise and the 30 lira stamp shows the work completed after sunset. ■

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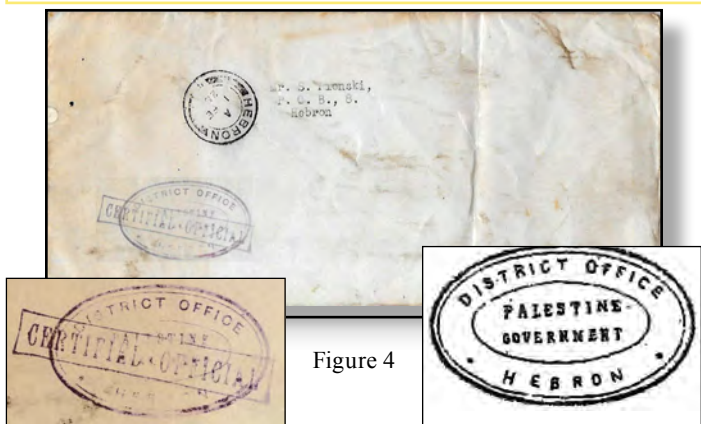


Figure 5

Sirike from cover

Figure 4

Figure 6

Reconstructed strike

Besides this being the first known “District Office” hand stamp from Hebron that I know of, this mark is different than other “District Office” marks in the book in that no other such mark has the “Palestine Government” inscription. I think I finally have my discovery. As a bonus, “Certified Official” handstamps are known from other cities, but this is the first from Hebron.

Might one of the readers have more information about this mark? Has it been published before? The “Certified Official” mark was used to exempt official mail from paying postage.

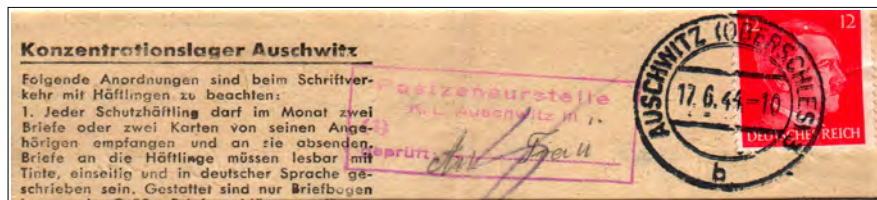
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continued from page 36
Sacher’s book. (I could make out ---R-MENT on the cover). A coinciding “Certified Official” mark partially obscures the District Office mark. My manual attempt to reconstruct the mark appears as Figure 6.

Editor's note: This is the beginning of a series on German Concentration Camp Mail based on Scott's gold medal exhibit. The actual exhibit pages are shown.

German Concentration Camp Prisoner Mail: 1933-1945



Introduction —

With Hitler's rise to power in 1933 came the order to establish a system of prison camps within Germany designed specifically to control "undesirable" elements of society including communists, Jews, common criminals, Jehovah's Witnesses, and any other individuals deemed to be a security risk to Das Reich. By the end of World War II the Konzentrationslager (abbreviated interchangeably as either KZ or KL) System had evolved into a massive multinational tool of genocide, slave labor, and terror.

From the beginning a system of prisoner mail was established first and foremost to support the goals of the SS in advancing the mission of the camps. To this end, a variety of pre-printed and neutral stationery was made available for use. This exhibit is a camp-by-camp special study of KZ prisoner mail, 1933-1945, as documented with *postal objects sent by, to, or on behalf of* the inmates interned in a camp designated as a Konzentrationslager under the jurisdiction of the IKL (Inspektion der Konzentrationslager). Postal objects from all of the major *German* camps with permanent inmate populations, including those in Das Reich and the occupied territories, are presented along with scarcer items from many of the key minor camps. The descriptive text provides both a philatelic and human context for the material presented. Original research has uncovered a number of unlisted postal objects and new information concerning the application of known KZ stationery. Note that ghettos (e.g. Theresienstadt), assembly camps (e.g. Westerbork), Vichy camps (e.g. Camp de Gurs), labor camps, etc. are beyond the scope of this exhibit.

Note: Color reproductions are used in this exhibit to clearly show key features of the material presented. These have been reduced to a minimum of 75% of their original size and are boxed with a black outline.

Contents of this Exhibit —

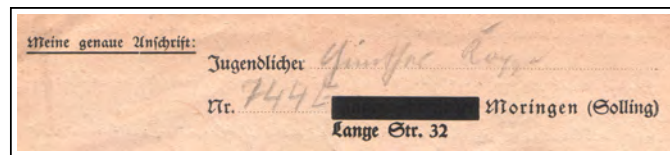
The first frame contains a guide to KZ mail designed to educate the viewer on identification of prisoner postal objects and their associated markings. The remaining frames are organized first by country and then by camp:

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| <p>1. Introduction:
<i>A Guide to KZ Mail (Frame 1)</i></p> | <p>2. Germany:
 <i>a. Dachau (Frames 2-3)</i>
 <i>b. Oranienburg (Frame 3)</i>
 <i>c. Sachsenberg (Frame 3)</i>
 <i>d. Moringen (Frame 3)</i>
 <i>e. Gross-Rosen (Frame 3)</i>
 <i>f. Neuengamme (Frames 3-4)</i>
 <i>g. Sachsenhausen (Frames 4-5)</i>
 <i>h. Niederhagen (Frame 5)</i>
 <i>i. Buchenwald (Frames 5-6)</i></p> | <p><i>j. Mittelbau/Dora (Frame 6)</i>
 <i>k. Flossenbürg (Frames 6-7)</i>
 <i>l. Lichtenburg (Frame 7)</i>
 <i>m. Ravensbrück (Frame 7)</i>
 <i>n. Börgermoor (Frame 8)</i>
 <i>o. Esterwegen (Frame 8)</i>
 <i>p. Neusturum (Frame 8)</i>
 <i>q. Bergen-Belsen (Frame 8)</i>
 <i>r. Heuberg (Frame 8)</i></p> | <p>3. Netherlands:
<i>Herzogenbusch (Frame 8)</i></p> |
| <p>4. Austria:
<i>Mauthausen (Frames 8-9)</i></p> | <p>5. France:
<i>Natzweiler (Frame 9)</i></p> | <p>6. Latvia:
<i>Salaspils (Frame 9)</i></p> | <p>7. Poland:
 <i>a. Fort VII (Frame 9)</i>
 <i>b. Lublin/Majdanek (Frame 9)</i>
 <i>c. Stutthof (Frames 9-10)</i>
 <i>d. Auschwitz (Frame 10)</i></p> |

Key Reference —

German Concentration Camps, 1933-1945, History and Inmate Mail. Lørdahl, Erik; War and Philabooks Ltd., Tårnåsen, Norway, 2012 (CD v.6.0).

Lettercard



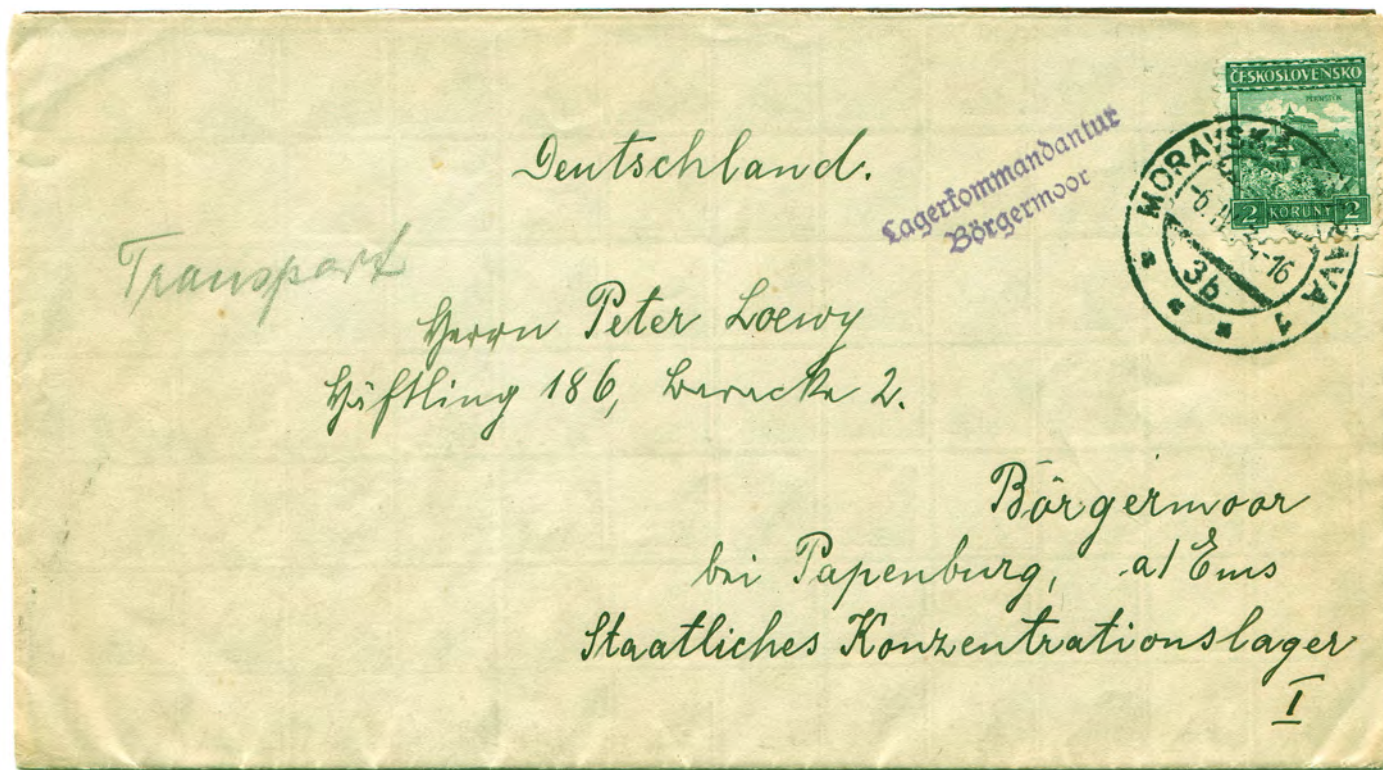
Reverse (detail)

Lettercard used from KL Moringen during its designation as a Jugenderziehungs-lager, sent July 15, 1943, with overprint-corrected return address and perforated border intact.



KL Moringen was originally established as a men’s concentration camp in 1933. The camp was closed from 1937 to 1940, and then opened as a “re-education” camp for wayward youths (Jugenderziehungs-lager). Criminals and other “asocials” were also incarcerated during this period.

Postal objects from KL Moringen are rare as only about 1,400 prisoners passed through the camp during its final phase.

Incoming Envelope

Envelope sent to Jewish inmate Peter Loewy, prisoner No. 186, from the Czech Republic on April 6, 1934, with camp censor for incoming mail. The notation “Transport” probably refers to final prisoner transfers before the camp was closed. *Only 5 or 6 prisoner postal objects connected to this camp have been recorded.*



KL Börgermoor, the first of three camps comprising the Moorkamp, was opened in June 1933 in a boggy marsh. The inmates were primarily engaged in peat mining, and had to contend with harsh working conditions, inadequate food, and disease. This camp was closed in April 1934.

There are only a handful of prisoner mail objects connected with this camp, all on neutral stationery.

Early Postal Card



Reverse (detail)

Postal stationary card sent by A. Wüsch in 6. Kompanie, August 11, 1933. This is the only known postal object from KL Oranienburg showing both types of censor marks. *Ex-Lørdahl.*



KL Oranienburg (not to be confused with KL Sachsenhausen at Oranienburg) was established in March of 1933 with the internment of a number of communists in an old brewery. This camp was run by the SA until near the end of its existence in March of 1935.

Mail from this small camp is extremely scarce. No pre-printed stationary has been observed. ■

to be continued

The Ben Ezra Synagogue

Gene Eisen



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3

The Ben Ezra Synagogue is located in Old Cairo (Fustat), Egypt (Figures 1-4). According to local folklore, the synagogue is near the site where baby Moses was found. A partial view of the interior of the Ben Ezra Synagogue is shown on a stamp of Egypt, Scott 1878i, (Figure 5) issued on January 22, 2004; It is one of nine stamps in a booklet pane featuring religious sites considered to be treasures of Egypt. It is the only synagogue depicted on a postage stamp of an Arab country.



Figure 4



Figure 5

STAMP HONORS & HISTORY

The Ben Ezra Synagogue can also be seen on an Israeli souvenir Scott 1306, (Figure 4). It was issued on May 29, 1997 commemorating the 100th anniversary of the recognition of the importance of the documents stored in the Geniza of the Ben Ezra Synagogue. Additionally, it marks the 50th anniversary of the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

The actual date of the original synagogue constructed on the property is not known, but it likely dates to 882 CE. The present synagogue was completed in 1892. Egypt no longer has a viable Jewish community needed to maintain the Ben Ezra Synagogue. It now functions as a tourist attraction and museum maintained by a government agency. Interior and exterior views of the synagogue are shown in Figures 2-3.

The Ben Ezra Synagogue on the Egyptian and Israeli stamps were nicely described by Hilton Israelsohn (2011)⁴. The goal here is to discuss the Cairo Geniza located in the Ben Ezra Synagogue.

THE CAIRO GENIZA

The Cairo Geniza contains a collection of some 300,000 Jewish manuscripts that were found in the storeroom of the Synagogue. An excellent explanation of the evolution of a geniza was given by Professor Menahem Ben-Sasson (**The Israel Philatelist** 48:110-111, 1997):⁶ “Geniza”, meaning ‘archive,’ was originally a place for the storage of valuable objects and written items. In the course of time, the term came to convey the meaning of ‘hiding’ and ‘concealment’ of sacred books, worn out after extensive use. They were

consigned to cupboards and storage rooms in synagogues, until they were removed for burial in cemeteries. As knowledge of the Hebrew language diminished, the degree of sanctity ascribed to the Hebrew letters increased, and the custom spread of consigning to the Geniza all items written in Hebrew, whether sacred or not.

The first European to take note of the Cairo Geniza collection was Simon van Geldren in 1752. Over a century later in 1864, the scholar Jacob Saphir explored the Geniza, noting the possibility that it might include valuable Jewish documents. But it was not until the late 19th century that the true historic value of the Geniza's contents came to light.

A HIDDEN TREASURE REVEALED

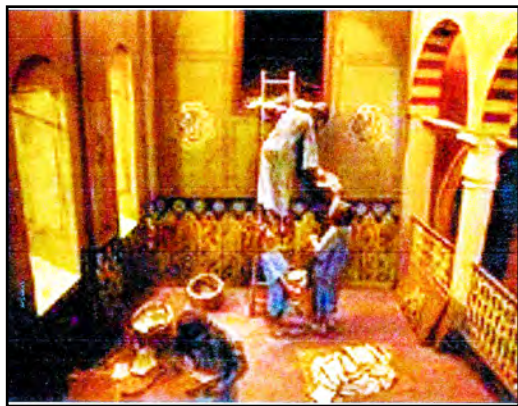


Figure 6

In 1896, identical twin sisters, Agnes Smith Lewis and Margaret Dunlop Gibson, returned to Cambridge from a trip to the Middle East. They brought back pages from several ancient Hebrew manuscripts that they had purchased from a Cairo bookseller. They showed the material to Solomon Schechter, who at that time was professor of Talmudic and rabbinical studies at Cambridge University. Schechter immediately recognized the material as the original "Book of Sirach" written ca 180 BCE in Hebrew by Ben Sira, a Hellenistic Jewish sage from Jerusalem.

SCHECHTER VISIT

Indeed, it was a priceless manuscript. Schechter made plans to visit the Cairo Geniza in hopes of finding further treasures. A diorama of an exhibition of the Cairo Geniza illustrates what confronted Schechter on his visit (Figure 6).



Figure 7

The Geniza fragments have now been archived in various scholarly libraries around the world. The Taylor-Schechter Collection at Cambridge is the largest single collection.

The Israeli souvenir sheet, mentioned earlier (Figure 4), includes some interesting features. The right-hand side of the stamp shows a photograph of Professor Solomon Schechter, taken from an original photo (Figure 7). It shows him studying manuscript fragments from the Cairo Geniza at the Cambridge University Library. A quotation from the Book of Sirach, the document that first made Schechter realize that the Cairo Geniza contained a wealth of rare Judaic material, appears on the lower section of the stamp.

The large number of subjects represented in the fragments from the Cairo Geniza, and the fact that they cover about a thousand years, have had a major impact on the knowledge of the history of the Jews of the Middle East.

References

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2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cairo_Geniza
3. <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/the-Cairo-Geniza>
4. Israelohn, Hilton, 2011. "A Synagogue on an Egyptian Stamp", **Judaica Philatelic Society Newsletter**, Sept. 2011, No.70.
5. Greenhouse, Emily, "The Treasures in the Wall", **The New Yorker**, March 1, 2013.
6. Ben-Sasson, Menachem, 1997. "100 Years Since the Discovery of the Cairo Geniza," **The Israel Philatelist**, No. 48: p. 110 - 112. ■

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101 cvr	REGISTERED (Givatayim) First day cover with MENORAH stamp (Scott #55) with short tab tied to cover. Addressed to Tel Aviv with receival backstamp. Clean. Estimated Value \$100	MB	\$22.00
102 cvr	THIRD COINS, Scott #38-43, full set tied to Cacheted First Day Cover. Clean. Bale \$100	MB	\$20.00
103 cvr	FIRST AIRMAILS, 5pr TAB STAMP (Scott #C1) tied to official first day cover, cancelled Lydda 26/6/1950 First day! Slight vertical bend, but still very scarce. Estimated Value \$200	MB	\$35.00
104 cvr	REGISTERED BARCLAYS BANK COVER JERUSALEM, October 1950, addressed to Jerusalem, with 40pr stamp with "extra toe" variety tied to cover. Slight rust stain on front from paper clip. Estimated Value \$75	MB	\$20.00
105 card	HERITAGE SERIES CARD (130/300) with JAFFA AIRMAIL (Scott #C16) tab stamp tied, with first day cancel. Hard to find. Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$15.00
106 card	ARTIST CARD with 1954 New Years stamp (Scott #87) tied to card by First Day cancel, and signed by designer HAMORI. Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$15.00
107 card	ARTIST CARD with 1954 Menorah stamp (Scott #93) tied to card by First Day cancel, signed by designer HAMORI. Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$15.00
108 cvr	INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE YEAR (Scott #178-179) short tab stamps tied to U.N. SPECIAL "SHAI" COVER with First Day cancel. Hard to find. Estimated Value \$40	MB	\$15.00
109 cvr	FREEDOM FROM HUNGER, (Scott #237a) TETE-BECHE block of 4 with bottom gutter, tied first day to cacheted cover, clean. Estimated Value \$100	MB	\$25.00
110 cvr	BOOKLET B14, Town Emblems FIRST DAY on registered cover, with booklet covers attached clean. Estimated Value \$40	MB	\$18.00
111 cvr	1969 REGISTERED COVER from Tel Aviv to Oakland, CA. with booklet panes from booklet #14 tied to cover. Most unusual. Estimated Value \$35	MB	\$15.00
112 cvr	BOOKLET B16, Emblems FIRST DAY on registered airmail cover to New York, with booklet covers attached, clean. Estimated Value \$40	MB	\$18.00
113 *Sht	TOWN EMBLEMS 1971 Tete-Beche sheetlets, Bale IRS23-24. Mint NH VF. Estimated Value \$60	MB	\$18.00
114 *	1986 MOSQUE IN ACRE, 3 stamps missing colors, and misperfed (Bale 932a, 932b) Mint NH. Hard to find. Estimated Value \$100	MB	\$30.00
115 *	1986 RUBENSTEIN, MISSING COLORS ETC., Bale 927c, Mint NH, Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$18.00



Lot 101



Lot 102



Lot 103



Lot 104



Lot 105



Lot 106



Lot 107



Lot 108



Lot 109



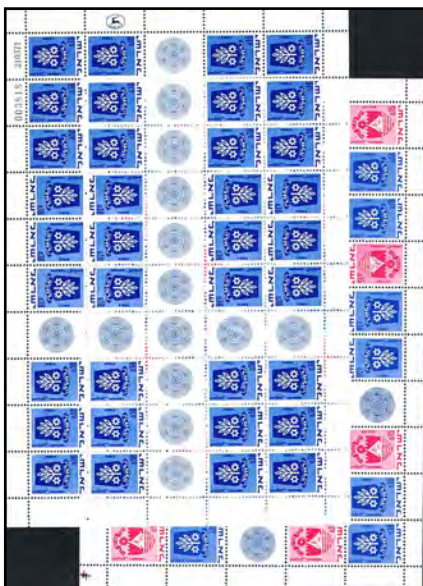
Lot 110



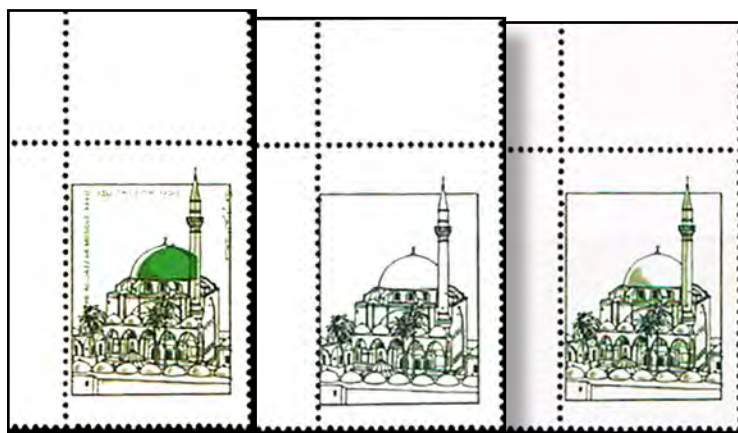
Lot 111



Lot 112



Lot 113



Lot 114



Lot 115

116 cvr	1991 POSTAL MUSEUM SOUVENIR SHEET, imperf & numbered, tied to First Day Cover, clean. Hard to find. Bale catalogur \$100.	MB	\$22.00
117 *Sht	SEA ANENOME 1992 TETE-BECHE SHEET, Mint NH, Bale IRS35ND, catalogue \$120	MB	\$22.00
118 *Sht	END OF WORLD WAR II, 1995 Sheetlet of 10, Mint NH, as shown in the Lighthouse album. Estimated Value \$75	MB	\$18.00
119 cvr	END OF WORLD WAR II, 1995 Sheetlet of 10, TIED TO CACHETED FIRST DAY COVER. Very clean, scarce. Estimated Value \$100	MB	\$20.00
120 cvr	HANNUKAH 1996 FULL SHEET on cacheted First Day cover, JOINT ISSUE with U.S. (Number 167 of only 300 made). Face value 50sh (\$14). Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$15.00
121 cvr	SRULIK 1997 Tete-Beche sheet on cacheted First Day Cover. Face Value 100sh (\$28). Bale IRS45. Estimated Value \$50	MB	\$18.00
122 cvr	1997 JOINT ISSUE ISRAEL/RUSSIA Souvenir Sheets of both countries tied to cacheted First Day cover. Scarce. Estimated Value \$40	MB	\$15.00
123 cvr	ISRAEL 98 WORLD STAMP SHOW, imperforate numbered souvenir sheets tied to two {2} cacheted covers. Numbered. Estimated Value \$100	MB	\$20.00
124 cvr	2001 FULL SHEET of the "Shrine of the Bab" 10 stamps x 3sh, Total 30 sh (face value \$9) tied to cacheted First day cover. Hard to find. Estimated Value \$30	MB	\$12.00
125 Bklt	2004 TELABUL "PRESTIGE BOOKLET" Bale #PB2, Catalogue value \$60, clean, hard to find.	MB	\$15.00
126 *	VENDING MACHINE LABELS, 1993-1994 Tourist sites, strips of 5 with "no value"! Includes Akko, Tiberias, Capernum, and Seasons Greetings. Very scarce!! Mint NH. Estimated Value \$200	MB	\$50.00
127 *	POSTAL SAVINGS STAMPS, 1961, plate blocks of 4, Mint NH, Unusual. Estimated Value \$75	MB	\$20.00
128 PC	POSTAL CARD #3, Dark Green, Mint, clean, Bale \$100	MB	\$18.00
129 LBL	PHANTOM LABELS, ISSUED TO HELP PAY for the Purchase of Phantom Jets from the U.S. 300M each. Sheet of 40 stamps, signed in English and Hebrew by the designer E.Weishoff. Scarce. Estimated Value \$120	MB	\$30.00

END OF SALE, BID EARLY

Prices Realized Auction #1			
Lot #3	\$15	Lot #18	\$110
Lot #7	\$35	Lot #20	\$40
Lot #10	\$35 (tie bid)	Lot #21	\$25
Lot #11	\$54	Lot #22	\$20
Lot #13	\$55	Lot #23	\$25
Lot #15	\$50	Lot #24	\$20
Lot #16	\$54	Lot #25	\$40



Lot 116



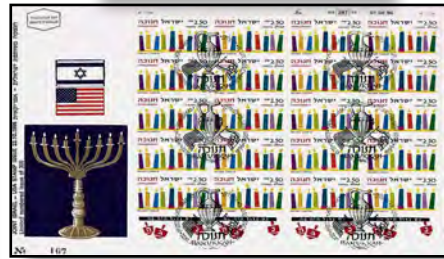
Lot 117



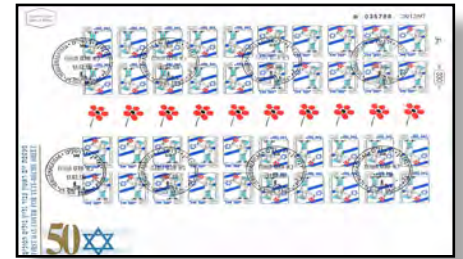
Lot 118



Lot 119



Lot 120



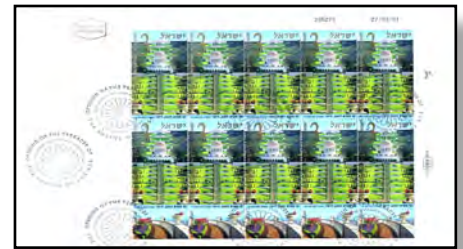
Lot 121



Lot 122



Lot 123



Lot 124



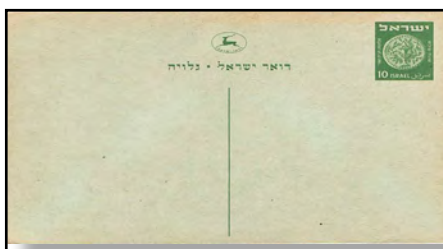
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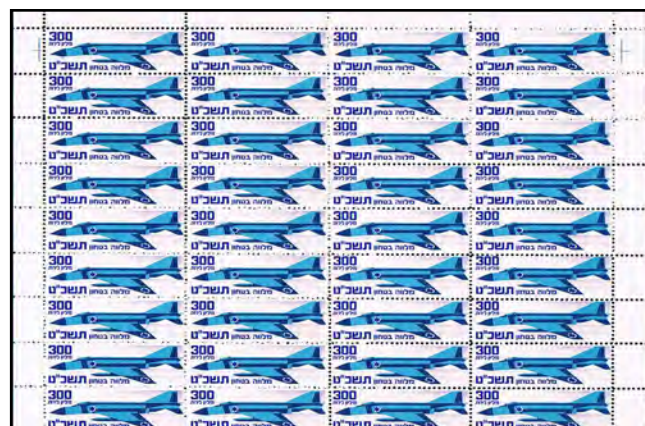
Lot 126



Lot 127



Lot 128



Lot 129

Holocaust Era Commercial Cover November 7th 1938

“Juden Raus” Jews Out

Airmail letter sent from Dresden to a Shoe Shop in Rosswein Germany by the “Eg-Gü Werke” Company of Dresden with a Meter Cancel that States “Airmail Delivers Mail, Newspapers and Packages”!

Eg-Gü was a manufacturer of shoe care products from Dresden. The company name was derived from the initials of the first and last name of the founder Egbert Guenther.

Egbert founded in 1890, Günther Meerane (Saxony) a small company for the production of floor wax. A short time later he moved the company to Dresden. As of 1915 the shoe and leather care products were added. In 1919 it was Eg-Gü the first company in the world to sell Shoe Cream in tubes. In 1928 Eg-Gü and its factory for metal tubes had expanded its business worldwide. The number of employees at this time was around 500 people and the Eg-Gü works was a market leader in Germany.



In February 1945 the Heavy Allied Bombing Raids on Dresden Almost Totally Destroyed the Eg-Gü Factory!!

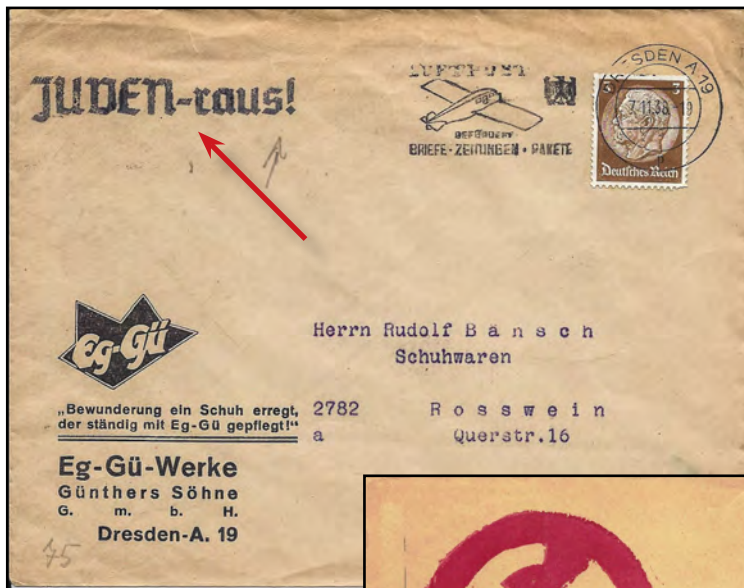


Figure 1

Airmail Letter sent from Dresden, to a Shoe Shop in Rosswe in Germany by the "Eg-Gti Werke"- Company of Dresden with a Meter Cancel that States "Airmail Delivers Mail, Newspapers and Packages"!

Figure 2 Symbol printed on the back of the cover.

Raus mit den Juden 1-9-39
 Lieber amerikanische Freund,
 Today, "der Schoene Adolf"
 sent our Deutsche soldaten to
 punish the evil Poles for killing
 Deutsche citizens in the city of
 Gleimitz in our glorius Reich.
 Heil Hitler, Unsere Fuehrer!
 Otto Edenharter

Figure 3
 Insert in Figure 1 cover
 Translation below

Jews Get Out!
 Dear American friend. Today The
 Beautiful Adolf sent our German
 soldiers to punish the evil Poles
 for killing German citizens in the
 city of Gleimitz in our glorious
 empire
 Heil Hitler, Our Leader
 Otto Edenharter



Figure 4

"Der ist schuld am Kriege!"
 He (the Jew) is to blame for the War!



Figure 5

A propaganda cover with the slogan developed by the Nazis.

Cover dated September 1, 1939, start of World War II. ■

Austrian Judaica Tab Sets

Joe Weintrob, Issie Baum

In 1980 the Austrian Jewish Community, wanting to honor Theodore Herzl's 120th Birthday, They approached the Austrian Post Office through the good offices of the local Austria/Israel Stamp Federation and requested them to issue a stamp for this occasion. Realizing the international repercussions this would have in many Third World countries as well as Arab countries not favorably disposed towards Israel, the Post Office declined. Instead, it was suggested that a brief message be printed commemorating the event on the bottom row of 10 tabs adjoining most Austrian definitives. **THUS, THE AUSTRIAN JUDAICA TAB SETS WERE BORN!**



Figure 1
Herzl's 120th birthday
First day cover, tabs feature first JNF stamp

DISTRIBUTION

The first set – honoring Herzl's 120th birthday – and featuring the first JNF stamp on the tab was immediately sold out. Subsequent sets were just as popular and many sets or single stamps were sold out within weeks of the day of issue.

Distribution of the stamps was given exclusively to the “Friends of the Israel Philatelic Community” in Austria. Some issues were produced in quantities ranging from 1,000 to 2,000 sets, at the behest of the Austrian club. These were “overkill,” as most of these remain in some dealer's stocks – predominantly mine. Most were produced in the low to mid/high hundreds, as low as 200! From the onset, JUDAICA SALES had been fortunate in being able to acquire sufficient sets for all its customers. However, some sets and First Day Covers are now **COMPLETELY SOLD OUT**, and others are available in very limited quantities.

It has to be mentioned that the late Israel doyen of stamp dealers – Ury Shalit, looked after distribution in Israel and Europe, and I serviced the North American market, for the most part. Many of the sold-out issues cannot be found anywhere if I don't have them, and only come up in collections being sold or otherwise disposed of. At the time, they were extremely popular, but today there is very little interest. I do find an occasional collector looking to buy a collection. Unfortunately, I cannot sell complete collections today, as I have none, and neither does anyone else, to my knowledge. Note: It should be added that other Austrian philatelic clubs and organizations have availed themselves in the use of Austrian tabs; whether they came before or after the Judaica tabs I do not know.

Reference

http://www.judaicasales.com/judaica/austrian.asp?on_load=1

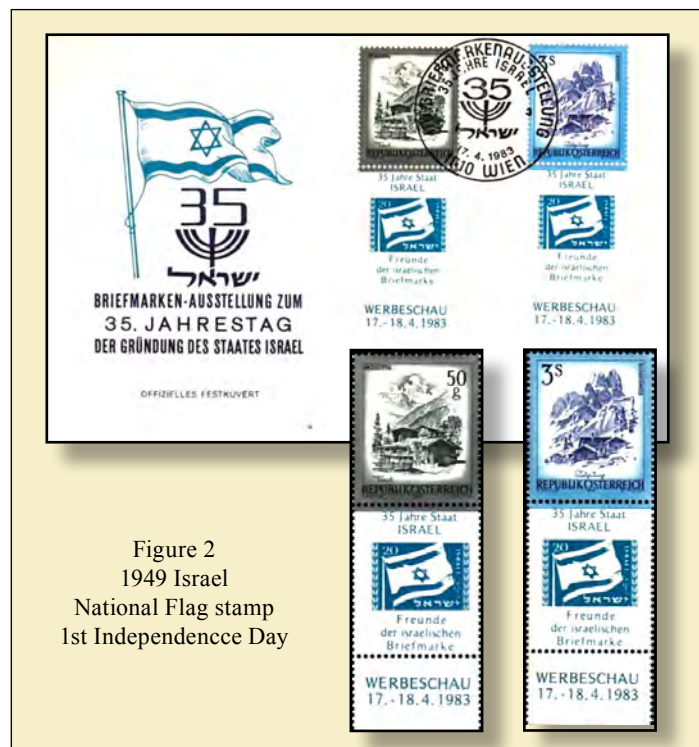


Figure 2
1949 Israel
National Flag stamp
1st Independence Day



Figure 3
Zionism Freedom Movement of the Jiewsh people



Figure 5
St Polten Synagogue

https://cl.staticflickr.com/8/7209/6884996967_b5ec15c79c.jpg

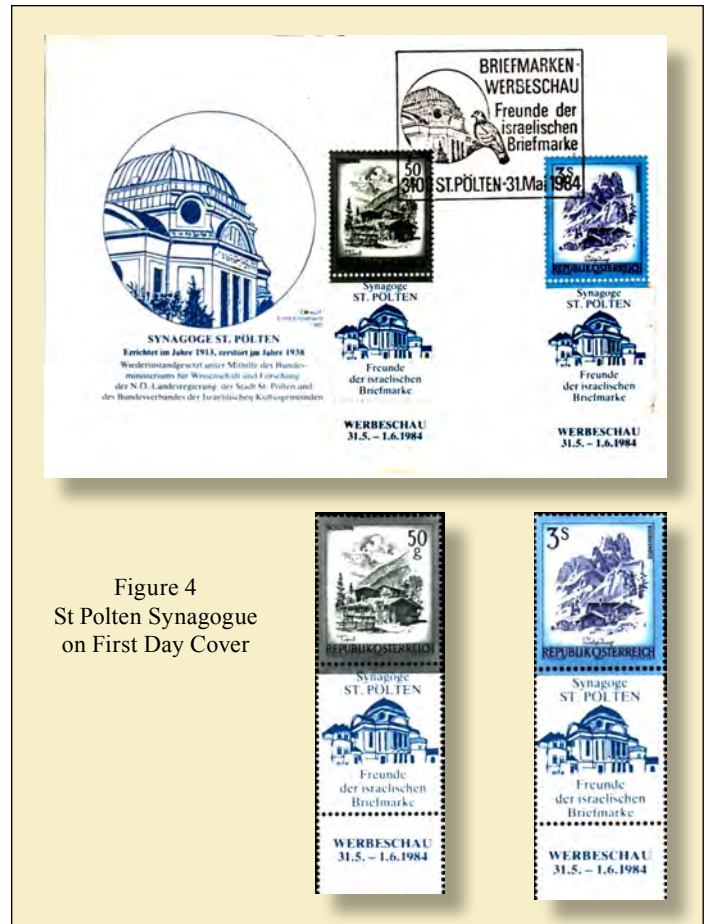


Figure 4
St Polten Synagogue
on First Day Cover



Figure 6
JNF Magen David logo and Herzl portrait

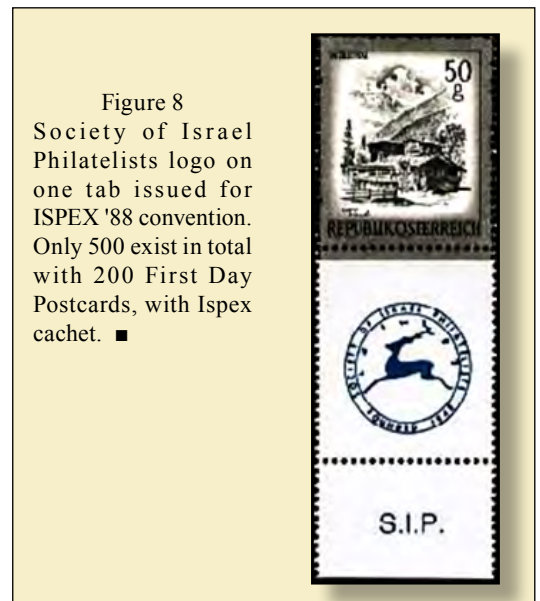


Figure 8
Society of Israel Philatelists logo on one tab issued for ISPEX '88 convention. Only 500 exist in total with 200 First Day Postcards, with Ispex cachet. ■



Figure 7
JNF Magen David logo and Herzl portrait

SCIENCE ORIENTED YOUTH

Israeli stamp issued March 2019. Science Oriented Youth is an enrichment program operated in universities and other academic institutions in Israel with the support of the Ministry of Education. The program began offering expanded knowledge of science to Israeli youth at the Weizmann Institute of Science in 1964 and at Tel Aviv University in 1969 and currently operates in a number of additional institutions and units throughout Israel.



These classes offer Israeli pupils materials and fields of study beyond what is available within the school curriculum, introducing girls and boys to scientific thought processes and innovative research methods.

Many diverse subjects are offered in these courses: neuroscience, marine biology, microbiology and genetic engineering, chemistry, psychology, economics and game theory, Chinese language and culture, philosophy, zoology, law, communications and cinema, artificial intelligence and robotics, encryption, medicine, physics, outer space and more. ■

1939 Registered Cover Tel Aviv To Vilnius, Lithuania

Raimundas Marius Lapas



Figure 1
Sent Tel Aviv to Vilnius Lithuania^



Figure 2

Growing up in Chicago suburbia in the 1950s, I was always fascinated by airplanes. But it took a while before I actually boarded one - probably in 1967. At that time I was only 12 and flying to Toronto to visit relatives. The family of four Canadian Lapas members and one American “import” from the “Windy City” took a train to Montréal with a mission to visit “Expo 67” World’s Fair. It was an experience I will never forget!

Afterward, airplanes as a form of transportation became commonplace, carrying me to many exotic destinations (including the Orient). The trips were never for business, but strictly for pleasure as a tourist.

Perhaps that is why I fell in love so early with airmail covers?

A COVER FULL OF CHARACTER

Fate must have led me to this beat-up cover (Figures 1,2) on a popular Internet auction website. Originally I tried to fight with my inner feelings, convincing myself it is too expensive for my champagne taste on a beer budget. But why not play innocent? In an email to the seller, I presented a “sob story” of why this cover (mind you, not telling him how dramatic a story this cover truly reveals) could serve as a basis for one of my upcoming articles. He agreed to my offer and in a matter of days the cover found a home in my collection.

The following description is from Nutmeg Stamp Sales in Danbury, CT which originally sold the cover:

1939 (December 14) registered Ala Littoria air cover to Lithuania (December 27) franked with a 7 mil and a pair of 15 mils pictorial stamps for a total applied postage of 37 mils. The cover was censored in both Palestine and Germany, returned (official label attached to face) (January 8, 1941) arriving January 29, censored again and officially sealed. Minor faults to be expected from such a well-traveled cover.

But who was the addressee, Eduard Hechtkopf, and why is there no street address for him on this envelope? Perhaps the sender J. Kaczor did not know Hechtkopf’s address and left the detective work for the local Vilnius post office? Remembering the old TV commercial “Let your fingers

* I should remind our readers that as of October 9, 1920, Lithuania’s capital Vilnius became Wilno and was illegally annexed to Poland. Such a blow was painful not only to Lithuania but to its Jewish population who for centuries considered “their Vilna” “The Jerusalem of Lithuania” (in Yiddish פון ליטע ירושלים) - a major center of religion, culture, and commerce. The battle to regain the city was long and painful, but fortunately, according to a peace treaty with the USSR, Vilnius once again became the capital of Lithuania on October 10, 1939.

do the walking through the yellow pages (yes, I know I'm giving out my age!). I decided to put my investigative skills to work by consulting a directory in my vast reference library - the 1940 Lithuania's telephone directory. Alas, efforts to retrieve the name of Hechtkopf proved fruitless.

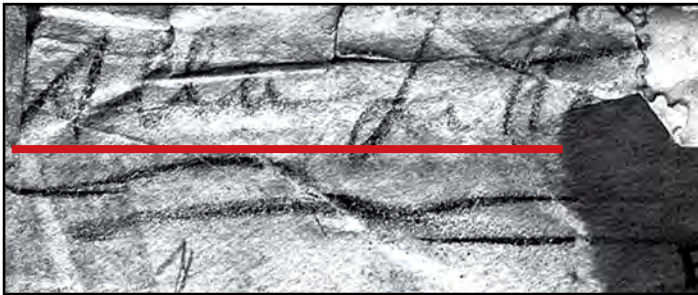


Figure 3

Editor's note: On Figures 1 and in the blow-up in Figure 3 there is written in blue pencil or crayon the name Ala Littoria. The airline probably flew the cover to Germany based on the German strip. There is no other air-mail designation. Note the image has been Photoshop enhanced as best I could to show the airline name (red underline),

POSTAGE

According to Proud's **The Postal History of British Palestine 1938-1948**, the registration fee was 13 mils (1.10.21 - 30.6.40) and the Ala Littoria postage fee for mail to Europe and North Africa - 25 mils/10gms and 20 mils each additional 10 grams initially (starting November 1939). Accordingly the postage for this letter should have been 25 mils + 13 mils = 38 mils.

The cover shows 37 mils postage paid and thus short paid 1 mil. This shortage might be explained as a postal clerk's mistake or there maybe a 1 mil stamp that is hidden underneath the censor labels. ¹

COVER'S FORENSIC ANALYSIS VIA CANCELS AND CENSOR LABELS

This cover reveals a dramatic journey. J. Kaczor, residing at 83 Chasevei in Tel Aviv, posted the registered letter # 3140 on December 14, 1939. Being registered, it seemed probable that the letter would be delivered. Time to play Sherlock Holmes and uncover the hidden history.

1. December 14, 1939 Tel Aviv registration cancellations
2. British Palestine red censor label, type 3 ².
3. British Palestine label "Found open...and official sealed".
4. British "Palestine Opened and Passed Censor No." purple handstamp, five lines boxed. ²
5. December 22, 1939: The cover arrives in Vilnius at the main post office.
6. German censor mark applied.
7. December 26, 1939: The letter traveled through Kaunas. (Note: Kaunas was once the provisional capital until Vilnius was returned as the rightful capital of Lithuania).

8. December 27, 1938: Vilnius cancel applied
9. Polish addressee search label. An old pre World War II label used due to paper rationing of everything (even left-over forms from the previous occupiers the Poles) "Do Urzędu Pocztowego Wilno 1" addressee search label was affixed indicating in Polish the address was unknown. The local post office made many attempts to locate Eduard Hechtkopf. All so different than now.
10. December 28, 1939: Vilnius dated cancel applied.
11. January 8, 1940: Vilnius dated cancel applied. All attempts made to deliver the cover were unsuccessful.
12. British Palestine white censor label can not identify by type, The cover is returned to Palestine.
13. January 29, 1940, The registered letter at Tel Aviv post office as noted by the six-registry division receiving cancels.

So ends our journey. One would believe the letter was returned to the sender Mr. Kaczor and did not end up in the "dead letter" division of the Tel Aviv post office.

BRIEF AIRLINE HISTORY:

ALA LITTORIA - ALITALIA

A greater fact that few of us know 80 years later is that the airline Ala Littoria was the precursor of the current Italian airlines Alitalia!



Figure 4
Airline logo. Note Fascist fasces behind the logo

Ala Littoria was the Italian national airline that operated during Italy's fascist regime in the 1930s and 1940s. It was formed in 1934 by a merger of Società Aerea Mediterranea (SAM), Società Anonima Navigazione Aerea (SANA), Società Italiana Servizi Aerei (SISA) and Aero Espresso Italiana (AEI).

The airline was owned by the Italian government and predominantly featured the Italian flag on its aircraft and on certain flights, the fascist symbol. The airline primarily flew state-of-the-art models manufactured by Savoimarchetti manufacturer. The first commercial flight in Italy was launched in 1923; however, it reached full international service capacity only later with Ala Littoria. It served as political propaganda as well, advertising the country's dictator's Benito Mussolini's "Fasci Littori" (bound bundle of wooden rods including an axe with its blade emerging) ideology.



Figure 5
Ala Littoria 1937
advertising poster

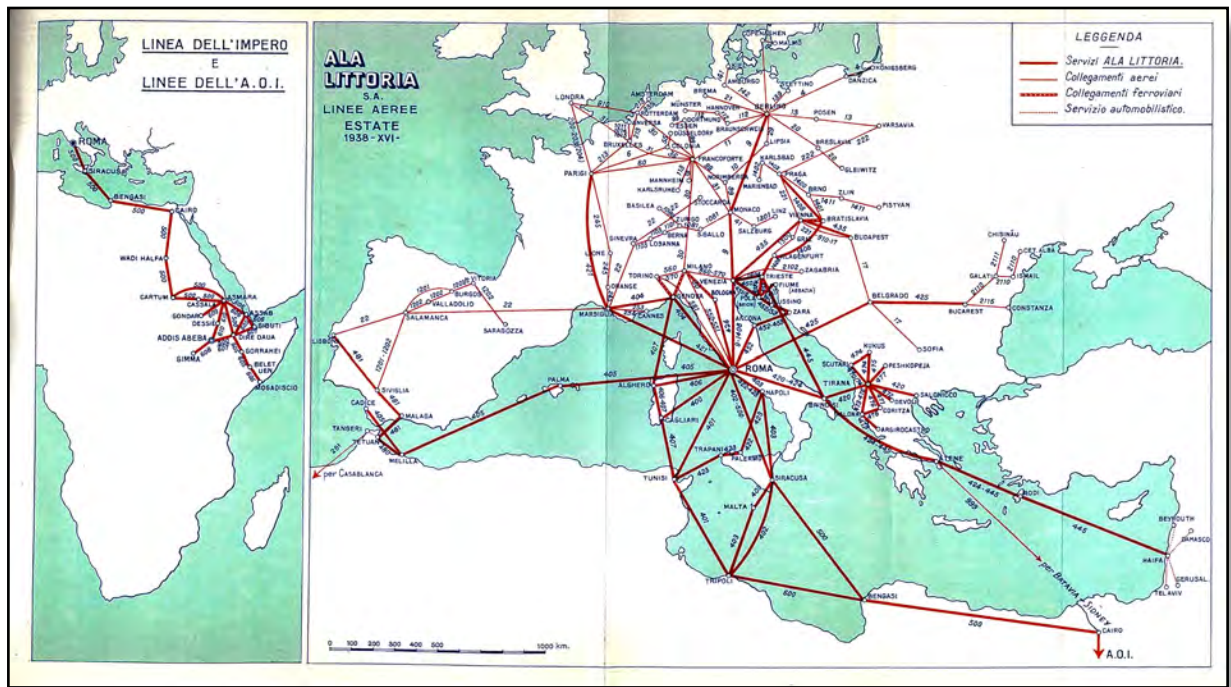


Figure 6
Map of airline services in the summer of 1937

Like many other European nations in their early phases of civil aviation, Italy initially formed several small companies that struggled to provide a modest level of passenger service. The first of them- Aero Espresso Italiana (AEI) - was founded on December 12, 1923, but its services were only launched in August 1926.

By 1930, there were four other Italian airlines, including the Società Italiana Servizi Aerei (SISA), the Società Area Navigazione Aerea (SANA), the Società Area Mediterranea (SAM), and the Società Area Avio-Linee Italiane (ALI). Almost all of these early Italian air services were state-owned or state-supported. The only major exception was ALI, which was backed by the powerful industrial empire, automobile manufacturer FIAT. The three biggest airlines, SISA, SANA, and SAM equally divided the Italian civil aviation market, carrying about 10,000 passengers annually by 1930.

If in 1925 it seemed as if Italy had hardly a civil aviation sector the picture had changed dramatically by 1930 when Ala Littoria was formed. In fact, Italian commercial aviation in 1930 was third in terms of the number of passengers carried, after Germany and France, well ahead of Great Britain and the Netherlands. In 1934 Ala Littoria expanded and introduced flights to European countries as well as the eastern Mediterranean region. (Figures 6-7)

After the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, Ala Littoria invested in Iberia, the Spanish airline established following the demise of LAPE. Ala Littoria acquired 12.5% of the airline and purchased three Junkers Ju52 airplanes from Lufthansa, giving them to Iberia in lieu of capital.



Figure 7
Pilot Leonida Schiona returning from Jerusalem in 1933 with his SAVOIA 71 plane.

AIR ROUTES

Ala Littoria flew to destinations throughout Europe as well as the Italian colonies in Africa. In 1934 an experimental flight from Rome to Mogadiscio in Italian Somalia was inaugurated, establishing a world record for a long distance civil flight. The following year the prestigious Linea dell'Impero (Imperial Line) was introduced. It was the longest route in Africa serviced by Ala Littoria in the years preceding World War II. By 1939 the route offered

continued on page 56

President's Report

NAPEX June 9, 2019

Our last Annual Meeting was in early December 2018, while this year we are meeting at NAPEX in early June 2019, only 6 months later.

Our Society has completed a successful calendar year 2018 and continues in such manner through the middle of the calendar year 2019. We are saddened by the fact that other Holy Land Societies are not doing as well as our Society and have ceased publications. The most recent publication to cease publishing is the BAPIP **Bulletin of the Holyland Philatelic Society**. If you know any of their members who are not already SIP members, please encourage them to join the SIP. This will make you and the new member eligible to win a set of Israel Scott #7 - 9 stamps for your collection.

The Society has completed a new member drive and subsequently started another new member campaign. The new drive started May 15, 2019 and ends October 31, 2019. As before, there will be 2 sets of Israel Scott #7 - 9 stamps, donated by our first Vice-President, Ed Rosen, awarded as prizes. One for a new member and one for the sponsor. Of course, officers and directors of the Society are not eligible.

I am sorry to inform our members that our Executive

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continued from page 56

non-stop service with a state-of-the-art civilian carrier. Ala Littoria routes in 1940 grew to 37,110 km, mainly in the Mediterranean region and Africa. Italy was in fifth place with the most extensive air routes in the world (after the United States, the USSR, Germany, and the United Kingdom).

By 1940 Ala Littoria was servicing airports in Italy, Northern and Eastern Italian Africa, Greece, Spain, Yugoslavia, Germany, Romania, Spain, Portugal, France, Austria as well as the Middle East.

During World War II Ala Littoria acted as a transport service for the Italian military, but did not survive the war and was disbanded. It was eventually replaced on September 16, 1946, by Aerolinee Italiane Internazionali, later known as Alitalia.

Ala Littoria was considered one of the safest world airlines only having had three accidents.

References

1. Proud, Edward B., **The Postal History of British Palestine 1918-1948**, Proud Company, LTD, Heathfield, East Sussex, England, 1987, pps 88, 92.
2. Gladstone, Norman, **Postal Censorship in Palestine During World War Two 1939-1945**, Central Stamp Gallery, London, 1975 pgs 18, 21, 55
3. Caprotti, F. (2011) *Profitability, practicality and ideology: Fascist civil aviation and the short life of Ala Littoria, 1934-1943*. **The Journal of Transport History**, 32(1), pp.17-38.
4. Ala Littoria, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ala_Littoria ■

Assistant, Jacqueline Baca, has recently resigned her position with our Society and the APS. We wish her well with her future endeavors.

I am pleased to inform you that our new Executive Assistant is Sarah Berezenko. Our member Vicki Galecki has once again stepped up and is guiding Sarah.

I continue to be extremely pleased with our gold medal journal, **The Israel Philatelists**, and the great work our Editor, Don Chafetz and his staff of volunteers are doing. **The Israel Philatelists** is what binds our membership.

Our first Society donation auction to benefit our general fund was completed (See page 46 for results). I thank all members who donated material and/or placed bids in the auction. Our first Vice-President, Ed Rosen, did a great job of compiling this auction. If you can, please submit donations of material to myself or Ed Rosen for inclusion in future auctions.

I thank those of you who attended our National Convention in conjunction with NAPEX 2019.

I offer a special thank you to all persons who volunteered to help our Society in any capacity. My wife Linda spent days sitting at our Society table at several National shows. Please continue to support the Society and our advertisers.

Howard S. Chapman, President ■



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2019



Summer Convention



Ed Kroft, David Held, Howard Chapman



(left side) Howard Chapman, Ed Rosen, Sid Morganstin, Sid's guest, Marks guest, Mark Isaacs
(right side) Linda Rosen, David Held



Linda Chappman (behind the table)



(right side) Linda Rosen, David Held, Stephen Olson
(left side) Howard Chapman, Ed Rosen, Sid Morganstin



Mark Isaacs, David Held



The Prez, Howard Chapman



Linda Chappman, Linda Rosen, David Held, Stephen Olson

SIP President's column



SIP CONVENTION 2019

I thank all our Members who attended NAPEX. If you did not attend, you missed a nice show with great exhibits.

Many of our Members enjoyed each other's company by having dinner together on Friday evening. The Society Annual Meeting was Sunday morning, followed by two wonderful lectures. The first lecture was "Shanghai, Court of Last Resort" by Ed Rosen. The second lecture was "The Yishuv in Palestine" The Postal History of the Jewish Colonies/Settlements in Palestine. 1870-1918" by Ed Kroft.

The lectures were followed by the "House of Zion" live auction.

SIP CONVENTION 2020

It is not too soon to start planning for the Society 2020 Annual Meeting, scheduled as a part of NOJEX, in New Jersey. Please put together an exhibit and participate in the show. While preparing your exhibit, you might even write up an item or two for Don Chafetz to use in the gold medal **The Israel Philatelist** journal.



Convention Meeting

Linda Chapman, Brenda Woods, Ed Kroft, Gary Theodore
Sid Morginstin, Ed Rosen, Steven Olson, David Held

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ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

I am pleased to inform our members that our Society has a new Administrative Assistant, stationed at the American Philatelic Society Headquarters. Her name is Sarah Berezenko and she can be reached at Sarah@stamps.org. I am sure you all join me in welcoming Sarah to our Society. If you have the opportunity, please plan a trip to the APS meet Sarah, shop in the stamp store, and visit one of the greatest philatelic libraries in the world.

EXPAND YOUR COLLECTING INTERESTS

Now is a great time to add to your Holy Land collection. If you collect Israel, start collecting Palestine. If you collect only stamps, add covers. There is a whole new world of collecting with Israel and Palestine revenues, or Jewish National Fund labels. Currently, there is a lot of material available at very reasonable prices. Do not miss this opportunity!

SIP AUCTION

Remember to send in a philatelic donation for our Society auction. Items of significance should be sent to Ed Rosen or myself, at the address in this Journal. ■

How would you like to own Israel Doar Ivri 7 - 9!

Well, you might if you enter the contest the SIP is sponsoring. The rules are very simple.

Between now and February 29, 2019, just sign up a new member. You and the new member immediately become eligible in a drawing for a set of **Doar Ivri 7 - 9**.

So here is your chance to help the society grow while at the same time try for the golden ring - **Doar Ivri 7 - 9**.

See **page 5** for details on the contest. ■

NEW MEMBERS Members are requested to inform the Grievance Committee within 30 days if they

knew of any reason why the following applicants should not be admitted to membership as provided by the Society By-Laws.

P10758	Mr.	Richard Goldberg	251 Isle Way	Palm Beach Gardens	FL	33418-4596	Us
D10759	Mr.	Richard St. Clair	3 Michael Way	Cambridge	MA	02141-1437	US
D10760	Mr.	David Marcus	37 Lester Place	New Rochelle	NY	10804	US
D9995	Dr.	Anthony Gard	7511 Creekwood Dr	Mobile	AL	36695-4061	US
P10761	Mr.	Don Dubroff	500 Riverwood Rd	Charlotte	NC	28270-2162	US
D10762	Mr.	Gijsbert Landman	Meerkoetmeen 91	Harderwijk	GLD	3844 XN	Netherlands
D10763	Mr.	Philip West	42 Courthouse Rd	London		N12 7PJ	UK
D10764	Mr.	Charles Barnett	224 Datura St, Suite 1113	West Palm Beach	FL	33401-5611	U.S.
D10239	Ms.	Maria Sykes-rodriguez	747 Tenth Ave #19-F	New York	NY	10019-7014	US
P10765	Mr.	Scott English	216 Amberleigh Lane	Bellefonte	PA	16823-8479	US
P10387	Mr.	PeterB Bernad	2296 Opitz Blvd Ste 360	Woodbridge	VA	22191-3346	US
D10766	Mr.	Yefim Rozenshteyn	7 Kingston Dr	Livingstone	NJ	07039	US

Member's Awards

NAPEX Stamp Exhibit

June 7 - 9, 2019

Multi-Frame Exhibits

Howard Chapman Gold
JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas

Howard Rotterdam Large Vermeil
Taxed Mail of Israel 1948-1959

Howard Rotterdam Large Silver
The Bernard Revel Issue of 1986 - FDCs

David Held Large Silver
Usage of the Tabs of Israel 1948-1953 on Covers

Special Awards

Howard Chapman Gold
JNF Fund Raising Cinderellas
NAPEX Douglas Lehman Award

Howard Rotterdam Large Silver
The Bernard Revel Issue of 1986 - FDCs
American First Day Cover Society Award

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Literature

The Israel Philatelist

Large Vermeil

New Philatelic Issues



Stamp Name	Value
Cycling in Israel Set of 3 stamps, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50 NIS	12.85 NIS
Tourism in Israel Set of 3 stamps, each 2.50 NIS	7.50 NIS
Ariel Sharon Park	2.50 NIS

Society of Israel Philatelists, Inc.
Publication Listing Summer 2019



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Auction lots shown on pages 44 - 47

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